

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 061

31 March 1986

JAPAN

Four Rocket-Bombs Fired at Akasaka Palace	C 1
'Chukakuha' Claims Attack on Osaka Police	C 1
Police Detect Plot To Destroy Express Train	C 1
Experts Mission Leaves for SDI Talks in U.S.	C 2
U.S. Nuclear Sub 'Flasher' Arrives in Yokosuka	C 2
Minister Delivers Aquino Letter Requesting Aid	C 3
Philippines May Sue, Boycott Firms	C 3
Abe Vows Prosecution of Marcos If Aid Misused	C 4
Hokkaido-USSR Trade Group Head on USSR Tour	C 5
Indonesian President Receives Envoy Sunobe	C 5
LDP's Kanemaru Comments on Election Plans	C 6
DSP Leader Asks LDP To Oppose Dual Elections	C 6
Semiconductor Talks With U.S. End Without Accord	C 7
Current Accounts, Trade Surplus Double	C 7

NORTH KOREA

VNS Analyzes Consequences of 'Team Spirit' Exercise	D 1
KCNA Authorized Statement on South's Slander	D 9
Parliamentary Talks Head Rejects South's Proposal	D 11
Pyongyang Reports NKDP's Kwangju Rally	D 12
Kim Il-song Sends Gift to Ethiopia's Mengistu	D 14
Kim Yong-nam Returns From Foreign Visits 28 March	D 14

SOUTH KOREA

NKDP Holds Constitution-Revision Rally in Kwangju	E 1
New Branch Established	E 1
Kim Tae-chung Barred From Rally	E 1
Police Arrest Demonstrators	E 2
DJP: End 'Social Confusion'	E 2
Domestic, Political Issues Discussed in Assembly	E 3
No Sin-yong on Constitution	E 3
[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Mar]	
Home Minister on Restrictions [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Mar]	E 4
Culture Minister Shoved by NKDP	E 5
NKDP To Boycott Last Day [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Mar]	E 5

BURMA

'Chapter II' of BCP CC Political Report Broadcast [VOPB]	G 1
Broadcast of Report Continues [VOPB]	G 2

CAMBODIA

Hun Sen Receives Lao Economic Delegation	H 1
Transport Ministry Meets, Plans 1986 Agenda	H 1

SPK on Chea Sim's Activities at CPCZ Congress	H 2
MPR Youth Group Met By Party Members, Departs	H 2
Phnom Penh Denounces CGDK Settlement Proposal	H 3
CGDK Partners Set Up Coordination Committees [VOK]	H 4
CGDK Statement on Defense Minister's Meeting [VODK]	H 5
VODK: Open Letter to SRV People on CGDK Proposal	H 6
Open Letter to SRV Soldiers [VODK]	H 7
SRV Aircraft Strafe Kompong Chhnang Villages [VODK]	H 8

LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan Greets New Bulgarian Premier	I 1
Kaysone Phomvihan Congratulates France's Chirac	I 1
Meeting Hails 'Success' of CPSU Congress	I 1
PASASON Greets Vientiane Municipal Party Congress	I 2
CPV Control Committee Delegation Departs	I 3

THAILAND

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur in Bangkok	J 1
Meets With Prem	J 1
Meets With Sitthi [THE NATION 29 Mar]	J 1
U.S. Sincerity to Foreign Leaders Questioned	J 2
[SU ANAKHOT 19-25 Mar]	
Ex-Supreme Commander Advocates Abolishing Post	J 3
[THE NATION 30 Mar]	

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Carries Border Treaty With PRK [5 Mar]	K 2
VPA General on Chinese, U.S. 'War of Sabotage'	K 8
[TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Jan 86]	
Hanoi To Return Remains of 21 U.S. MIA's	K 18

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Calls for Reconciliation in Easter Message [AFP]	P 1
Government Shifts Stance in KBL Participation [AFP]	P 1
Laurel on Prime Minister's Legislative Position	P 2
PNA on Local Officials Protest Against Aquino	P 2
Columnist Discusses Provisional Government	P 3
[THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 27 Mar]	
Proclamation No 3 'Stirred a Hornet's Nest'	P 4
[MANILA BULLETIN 27 Mar]	
Internal Revenue Chief Offers To Resign	P 5
[MANILA BULLETIN 27 Mar]	
Lopez To Replace Bagatsing as Manila Mayor	P 5
[THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 27 Mar]	
Base Strike Continues Amid Sporadic Violence	P 6
Personnel Flown Into Clark	P 6
Servicemen Injured in Attack [Hong Kong]	P 6
Bargirls Scatter Pickets	P 6
Strikers Picket Aquino Home [AFP]	P 6
Article Views Upcoming Weinberger Visit	P 7
[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 30 Mar]	
New Zealand's Lange, Aquino Discuss U.S. Bases [KYODO]	P 9

Enrile Favors U.S. Military Presence Beyond 1991 [KYODO]	P 9
RAM Alleges Communist Infiltration of Government	P 10
WE FORUM Publishes Sison Interview Excerpts [18-24 Mar]	P 10
Muslim Guerrillas Meet To Discuss Ending War	P 13
Canoy, Dimaporo Launch 'Independence Movement'	P 13
Virata Explains Pre-Election Borrowings [NEW DAY 22 Mar]	P 14
Editorial on Foreign Economic Domination [THE MANILA EVENING POST 21 Mar]	P 15
Filipino Investment Given Priority Over Foreign [BUSINESS DAY 25 Mar]	P 15

FOUR ROCKET-BOMBS FIRED AT AKASAKA PALACE

0W311053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- Four explosives were fired toward the Akasaka Palace Monday night, police said. Police said they have received a report that one person was injured. The explosives appeared to be rocket-propelled bombs, police said.

The Akasaka Palace incorporates the government guesthouse, which is the venue for the Tokyo summit of seven major advanced democracies May 4-6.

'CHUKAKUHA' CLAIMS ATTACK ON OSAKA POLICE

0W300540 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Narita, Chiba Prefecture, March 30 KYODO -- The radical leftist group "Chukakuha" (Middle Core Faction) Sunday claimed responsibility for an attack on the Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters with three homemade rockets Friday. "Our revolutionary army attacked the police facility with rocket bombs," the Chukakuha said in a statement made public at a rally held here against expansion of the new Tokyo International Airport. "It was a great victory," the statement added.

Three rocket bombs hit the police headquarters but there were no injuries or damage. It followed a similar attack three days before on the imperial palace and the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo with small homemade rockets containing gasoline.

The Chukakuha, with a membership of about 3,000, said it took the action in Osaka in retaliation against the arrest of one of its senior members by Nagano prefectural police earlier this month. The group also called for greater popular power to sabotage the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's ascension to the throne on April 29 and the Tokyo summit of seven western industrialized nations May 4-6.

POLICE DETECT PLOT TO DESTROY EXPRESS TRAIN

0W310033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- The Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction) radical leftist group planned to push a car onto the track in front of a Shinkansen high-speed Tokyo-Osaka express, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper said Monday. In a front-page story, the mass-circulation daily said police learned of the plot from documents they seized from a senior Chukakuha member arrested earlier this month. Police link the plot to group plans to sabotage the Tokyo summit of seven major western nations in May, according to the paper.

The daily said the Chukakuha planned to push an automobile from a bridge onto the railway track to destroy the train, which runs at more than 200 kilometers per hour.

Chukakuha members fired three homemade rockets at Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters Friday. This followed similar attacks last week on the imperial palace and the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo by another radical group opposing the summit.

EXPERTS MISSION LEAVES FOR SDI TALKS IN U.S.

OW290937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO -- A large Japanese mission comprising 46 technical experts from 21 companies left Tokyo for Washington Saturday on a mission to explore the possibility of Japan's participation in research on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The group, which also includes government officials, will be briefed on the space-based antimissile project, known as the "Star Wars" program, by officials at the SDI Bureau of the Defense Department Monday.

The mission will split up into three groups to visit research institutions and enterprises throughout the U.S. It is the third such mission to be sent to the United States by Japan.

The government has said it will decide whether to take part in the research project after receiving a report by the mission.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has urged the Japanese government to decide to participate in the program as soon as possible.

The mission, which will stay in the United States until April 9, will submit an interim report to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone before he leaves for Washington on April 12.

Private enterprises taking part in the mission included major electronics companies such as Hitachi Ltd., Toshiba Corp., Sony Corp., Fujitsu Ltd., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, and high-technology firms related to the aviation industry.

The mission also includes representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

After an inspection tour, the officials are scheduled to return to Washington for working-level consultations with their American counterparts.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUB 'FLASHER' ARRIVES IN YOKOSUKA

OW290437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., March 29 KYODO -- The 3,800-ton U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Flasher arrived at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, shortly before noon Saturday. Its arrival marked the first visit here since September 1982 by a thresher-type attack submarine. The Flasher, manned by a crew of 130 under Cmdr. R. R. Morris, is the ninth U.S. nuclear-powered submarine to visit the Yokosuka base this year.

The 64,000-ton aircraft carrier Midway of the U.S. Seventh Fleet is also scheduled to arrive at the base Sunday afternoon. The carrier has a crew of 4,500 under Capt. Riley D. Mixon.

MINISTER DELIVERS AQUINO LETTER REQUESTING AID

OW281045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has asked Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for Japanese help to tide over the problems her country faces, government officials revealed Friday. Aquino made the request in a letter to Nakasone delivered by Philippine Labor and Employment Minister Augusto Sanchez. State Minister Masumi Esaki, a de facto deputy prime minister, accepted Aquino's letter on Nakasone's behalf, the officials said. Aquino thanked Japan for its support and recognition of her government, installed late last month, they said.

Sanchez, who is on a five-day visit which started Wednesday, is the first Philippine cabinet member to visit Japan since Aquino took the oath of office, succeeding deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Esaki told Sanchez Japan hopes the new Philippine government will achieve development and be successful and that Japan will promote friendship with the Philippines. Esaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, deplored reported shady Japanese payments to Marcos, the officials said.

Sanchez did not refer to Marcos' improper wealth, but called for continued Japanese economic assistance to his country, they said.

PHILIPPINES MAY SUE, BOYCOTT FIRMS

OW271033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- The new Philippine government of President Corazon Aquino will advise boycotting those Japanese firms allegedly involved in shady dealings with deposed President Ferdinand Marcos if they were found "guilty," one of the ministers of the new government said here Thursday. Philippine Labor and Employment Minister Augusto Sanchez also told the press that his government intended to file suits against Japanese firms suspected of giving kickbacks to Marcos to obtain contracts in his country.

While leading a government and labor mission, Sanchez arrived here Wednesday as the first Philippine Cabinet minister to visit Japan since Aquino took over power last month.

The Aquino government has said that representatives of Japanese firms suspected of giving kickbacks will be summoned by a government commission investigating the allegedly ill-gotten wealth of Marcos.

Four Japanese trading companies have been mentioned in documents seized from Marcos as having paid 1 million dollars to obtain contracts for a single public works project. Sanchez said there could be other firms that might have to face trial based on Philippine law.

Asked if he thinks Japanese government aid benefitted his country, Sanchez said it is too early to judge at the moment. He, however, added if those firms involved in the government projects had paid kickbacks to Marcos, it would mean both Philippine and Japanese people had lost a part of their wealth. He said the government commission headed by Chairman Jovito Salonga may have to ask Japan to help investigate the cases.

Sanchez said the Aquino government will take a correct attitude in handling foreign economic assistance. The government will show to the world that it will fulfill its responsibilities, he said.

Sanchez and his party are now in Tokyo for a five-day visit to learn about Japan's labor-management relations.

He met his Japanese counterpart Yu Hayashi earlier in the day.

ABE VOWS PROSECUTION OF MARCOS IF AID MISUSED

OW291217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO -- Exiled former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos will be criminally prosecuted in the Philippines if he obtained part of money intended by Japan as economic aid, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Saturday.

If money from the Japanese government ended up in Marcos' hands, it would indicate corruption, Abe told a House of Councillors committee session.

The Diet has decided to set up a committee to probe links between Marcos and Japanese companies involved in implementing Japanese economic aid projects in the Philippines. Japan agreed last October to extend 49.5 billion yen in loans for the latest 13th economic aid project for the Philippines. But it was later frozen because of political unrest in the country.

Documents released by the U.S. government suggest a Tokyo-based Japanese company paid "rebates" to Marcos through an investment firm in Manila. Abe also told the committee meeting that the government will consider measures to ensure that Japanese economic aid to developing countries is used more effectively.

This is regarded as a hint that the number of government ministries monitoring Japanese aid may be expanded. At present four ministries supervise such aid -- the Foreign, Finance and International Trade and Industry Ministries, and the Economic Planning Agency.

HOKKAIDO-USSR TRADE GROUP HEAD ON USSR TOUR

OW310034 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 29 Mar 86

[From the "Soviet Far East News" Program]

[Excerpts] A Hokkaido Japan-USSR trade delegation made an inspection tour of the eastern USSR recently. The delegation's visit was decided at a meeting of representatives of citizens held in Khabarovsk in April 1984, under the slogan "For Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation in the Far East." In an interview with the station reporter, Tadanori Tachibana, delegation head and president of the Hokkaido Japan-USSR Trading Co. stated the following concerning the delegation's USSR visit:

[Begin Tachibana recording] This time I visited Khabarovsk and Yakutsk. I visited these places mainly to make concrete arrangements for activities for the Hokkaido Japan-USSR Friendship Hall in Sapporo. This was the world's first Japan-USSR friendship hall built in a capitalist country. This time I came to make arrangements for the Yakutsk Autonomous Republic Fair scheduled to be held in June and I signed an agreement on the fair. Khabarovsk is the place with the closest ties to our friendship hall. This is attested to by the fact that the first large-scale fair at our hall was the Khabarovsk Oblast Fair.

The actual purpose of my visits to Khabarovsk and Yakutsk this time is to make arrangements for a conference on exchanges between Hokkaido and the Soviet Far East. The conference is scheduled to be held in late May 1987. It will be the third conference on exchanges. Hokkaido is the only region in Japan that has Japan-USSR friendship and cultural halls. The friendship hall was opened in Sapporo in 1977 and another one was opened in Kushiro in December of the same year. The third opened in Wakkanai in 1981. These friendship halls have also organized a liaison conference.

Our major purpose is to gradually expand cultural exchanges, and the expansion of cultural exchanges will contribute to better understanding between Hokkaido and the Soviet Far East. It seems that it will even contribute greatly to world peace, the most important issue of the times.

In this connection, we have plans to expand our activities. Our activities have become more and more large-scale. For example, we plan to hold the Buryat Autonomous Republic Fair next year and I will visit Buryat in July to make arrangements for the fair. It will be the 70th anniversary of the Russian Revolution next year and the 10th anniversary of our friendship hall. A large-scale fair under the title "Russia's Course in 70 Years" is scheduled to be held next September.

It is very difficult to hold such fairs regularly. However, we are convinced that such fairs have helped improve the friendship between Japan and the USSR. We as well as our supporters all feel pleased to carry on the ideals of our leaders. We are pleased that we, the younger generation, can carry on these ideals. [end recording]

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY SUNOBE

OW291015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Jakarta, March 29 KYODO -- President Suharto Saturday called for closer cooperation between developed and developing countries to settle global economic problems. He referred to the north-south problem in a meeting with Ryozo Sunobe, a special envoy for Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The former vice foreign minister is here as part of his tour of Southeast Asian nations to sound out opinions of their leaders for the Tokyo summit of industrialized countries in May. External debts of developing countries are expected to be discussed during the May 4-6 summit, the second to be held in Asia. "Developed and developing countries should cooperate with each other more closely to combat economic problems of the world," Suharto was quoted as telling Sunobe.

Sunobe arrived here from Malaysia and is also due to visit Thailand, Brunei, Singapore and the Philippines -- all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

LDP'S KANEMARU COMMENTS ON ELECTION PLANS

OW290847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] London, March 29 KYODO -- Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said Saturday he will have the party get ready for a general election. Kanemaru said the Diet cannot be dissolved without good reason but the matter is left to the discretion of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He said he would discuss the matter with Nakasone after returning home but as party secretary general he has to keep the party ready for such a situation.

His remark was taken to mean he would begin preparations to have the party ready for simultaneous elections of both chambers of the Diet. Kanemaru is here en route home after visiting Turkey.

Kanemaru said the Diet should not be dissolved without good reason while pointing out that lawmakers are becoming wary that a general election may be imminent.

In Tokyo, Nakasone told reporters "I have been saying I have no intention of dissolving the Diet." Referring to the issue of redistribution of Diet seats, Kanemaru said there has been no court ruling denying the prime minister the right to dissolve the Diet. Kanemaru said the party would limit the number of its candidates to less than 330.

At present, LDP has 251 members in the 511-seat House of Representatives. LDP has formed a coalition government with eight members of the New Liberal Club to maintain a majority in the more powerful lower house.

DSP LEADER ASKS LDP TO OPPOSE DUAL ELECTIONS

OW291259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO -- Opposition Leader Saburo Tsukamoto has asked Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to prevent simultaneous elections of both houses of the Diet being called this summer, political sources said Saturday. The sources said Miyazawa told Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), that the dissolution of the House of Representatives should be avoided.

The House of Councillors election will be held in July.

Abe, however, was noncommittal, saying it depends on the prevalent situation, the sources quoted Tsukamoto as saying. The sources said Tsukamoto met Miyazawa March 11 and Abe on Friday. The meetings followed an agreement among five leaders of the LDP, DCP and Komeito on March 7 to oppose simultaneous elections of both houses.

Miyazawa was quoted as telling Tsukamoto that Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita was inclined to support twin elections and Abe holds the key to whether such elections will be held. Abe said such developments depend on the situation at the end of the current session of the Diet, according to the sources.

Miyazawa, Abe and Takeshita are all jockeying to succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone after his term as LDP president, which carries with it the premiership, ends in October.

SEMICONDUCTOR TALKS WITH U.S. END WITHOUT ACCORD

OW290249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0244 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 KYODO -- Japan and the United States ended two days of subcabinet-level talks Friday on semiconductor issues without reaching any agreement. Yuji Tanahashi, director general for international affairs of the Machinery and Information Industry Bureau at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), told a press conference that the date for the next meeting would be set by the U.S., but would probably not fall before April 12 when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits the U.S.

Discussions at the just-ended talks focused on more access by U.S. firms to the Japanese semiconductor market and prevention of dumping of Japanese semiconductor chips in the U.S. market, according to Japanese sources. But Tanahashi said that he saw the market access issue as the more important, thus implying a wide gap between the two countries over the market share of U.S. chips in Japan.

In recent talks held in Los Angeles by Japanese and U.S. semiconductor makers, five major Japanese firms, including Hitachi, Ltd., NEC Corp. and Sony Corp., made an official proposal to raise the share of U.S. chips to 19.5 percent by 1990. But this offer was far from satisfactory to the U.S., according to sources at the U.S. Commerce Department.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, TRADE SURPLUS DOUBLE

OW310643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- Japan's current account surplus in February more than doubled to 3,941 million dollars from 1,878 million dollars in January, the Finance Ministry reported Monday. Japan had a trade surplus of 4,784 million dollars last month, also twice January's 2,386 million dollars.

VNS ANALYZES CONSEQUENCE OF 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE

SK270215 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
24 Mar 86

[Voice of National Salvation editorial department's special article: "An Anatomy of the 'Team Spirit'" -- date not given]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-86" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise has entered its climax despite denunciations from all people in the country and mankind. Attack operations, including (?large scale) landing operations, are being conducted throughout South Korea in a wholesale manner. Landing exercises, river-crossing exercises, and air strike exercises are all attack operations aimed at the North. The mornings in South Korea begin with the gunfire of "Team Spirit-86" and nights in South Korea also deepen with the gunfire of the nuclear attack exercise.

The "Team Spirit-86" military exercise is an attack exercise as well as a nuclear attack operation from start to finish. In reality, the red light of a thermonuclear war that brings disaster to the fellow countrymen and mankind is on the Korean peninsula. It is very important to analyze the evil nature of the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. general nuclear attack aimed at a nuclear war and to get down to its strategic significance, its offensive nature, and its aftereffects.

1. "Team Spirit" and U.S. Nuclear Strategy

Today, the United States is living on the basis of its nuclear strength. Nuclear power constitutes a lifeline and a modus vivendi for the United States. Reflected in the nuclear weapons is the fate of the United States. Also contained in them is all of Washington's financial resources.

The White House's (?dream) [words indistinct], also depends on nuclear weapons. The "Team Spirit-86" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, the largest ever conducted, has been produced by U.S. nuclear strategy designed to realize its ambitions for world domination on the basis of nuclear superiority. The (?birth) of "Team Spirit" is in line with U.S. nuclear strategy and its starting point and its (?craftiness) is also on the same track as nuclear strategy.

In an attempt to cloak such an (?aspect) of "Team Spirit" and to make it appear as if it were an annually-held defensive exercise, political circles in Washington and Seoul have launched even a derisive policy of inviting the other party subject to attack to come to observe the exercise.

Now, does this mean that the United States has shifted its nuclear strategy reflected in "Team Spirit?" According to a U.S. interpretation, the "Team Spirit" exercise must be a simple [word indistinct] exercise conducted in a foreign place and therefore on a different track in comparison with the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

However, [word indistinct] indicates that U.S. nuclear strategy lurches behind the exercise. The "Team Spirit" military exercise still remains a (?subject) of U.S. aggressive [word indistinct] and nuclear strategy, instead of having transformed itself into [word indistinct].

Aggression and [word indistinct] is the act of [word indistinct] committed by the [words indistinct] of the United States. This is the nature which it could not abandon even if it was dead, and it is a vicious [words indistinct]. [sentence indistinct] The United States, being in the era of [word indistinct], is following the doomed road of decline. The United States explored ways to curb this track of decline into an upward track.

Converting from the [word indistinct] United States to the [word indistinct] United States is the (?prevailing) situation in the United States. The U.S. world strategy is to establish world domination by making a U.S.-type world. The world strategy of the Reagan administration is characterized by the strategy of (?nuclear crisis). Nuclear is the [words indistinct] means of U.S. world domination. The United States has become a [word indistinct] attempting to make today's world a U.S.-dominated world and become the emperor of the world through nuclear strength. Hence, they initiated a [words indistinct] whereby they [words indistinct], dominate the other party by nuclear superiority, and seize a stronghold. The U.S. nuclear strategy is being accelerated this way.

The U.S. nuclear strategy is an open nuclear (?confrontation) strategy. The core of the nuclear (?confrontation) strategy established by the present U.S. regime as a basic nuclear strategy is the strategy of limited nuclear war and the [word indistinct] strike strategy. This U.S. nuclear strategy places emphasis on the Asian strategy. The U.S. Asian strategy is intended to make South Korea as [words indistinct] to provoke a new aggressive war, to dominate the Korean peninsula and the Asian continent, and further, to dominate the world.

The U.S. strategy of Asian aggression shares [words indistinct] in its world strategy. The United States, deciding that Asia in the world is the region of [words indistinct] militarily, economically, and politically, regards [words indistinct] of this region as a gateway for the realization of its aggressive ambition against Europe and the Middle East. Washington is not hesitant to openly rave about its (?new) Asian policy. It raved about the policy of strength and [words indistinct] as [words indistinct] in the Asian and Pacific region. High-ranking U.S. officials, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, said that the new [word indistinct] of U.S. policy is moving from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. The center of the U.S. policy of continental aggression and military strategy has moved from Europe to Asia. In reality, the military strategy of the White House and the Pentagon is changing its [words indistinct], and the adventurous [word indistinct] world strategy is changing into the strategy of placing emphasis on the Far East. The [word indistinct] strategy [words indistinct] in time of emergency is being converted into [word indistinct] policy.

The basis of the U.S. policy placing emphasis on Asia is to dominate the Far East, and the [word indistinct] here is to maintain a hold on South Korea and provoke a new aggressive war, a thermonuclear war. From the U.S. standpoint, South Korea is a gateway allowing a free (?access) to Asia. This is why it has chosen South Korea for [words indistinct] "Team Spirit" exercise.

The "Team Spirit" [word indistinct] general exercise is an extremely adventurous nuclear war strategy originating from the special U.S. strategy for world domination. The "Team Spirit" exercise, sharing a key position in the U.S. Far Eastern policy, is the test nuclear war designed to complete the strategy and the system for a thermonuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korea-U.S. [word indistinct] is the new [word indistinct] and the [word indistinct] against the other party is the basic factor of the "Team Spirit" exercise. The exercises conducted by all services and branches of the army of not only the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army but also those of the U.S. forces in U.S. mainland and the Pacific region are (?synthesized), adjusted, and augmented through the "Team Spirit" exercise. The United States is reviewing and studying the strategic and (?tactical) system of thermonuclear war in the process of this "Team Spirit" exercise.

The "Team Spirit" exercise is also pursuing the fantasy of the South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance. After the collapse and disappearance of [word indistinct] proposed for a [word indistinct] military bloc and aborted [words indistinct], the birth of a new aggressive military bloc in Asia and Pacific region is becoming a key task in Washington's Asian strategy. Washington, feeling doubtful about the reality where [words indistinct] in the communist circle in Asia, is raising as a strategic demand the matter of having a predominant position over the communist circle of [words indistinct], making [word indistinct] aimed at having a predominant position over Asian communist circles.

The military bloc, the quickening of which began by the U.S. [word indistinct] to carry out a new aggressive war, a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and the Asian region, is the dangerous South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance, called the NATO of the Far East. For the United States, which has already formed relations of military subjugation by signing the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty as bilateral treaties for the formation of the triangular military alliance, the pressing task awaiting solution is to connect South Korea and Japan -- the last side of the triangle -- militarily.

The "Team Spirit" exercise is aimed at accelerating the final stage of the work of forming a tripartite military alliance, at completing a system for joint tactical operations, and at testing the (?potential) of a strategic common body. Through the "Team Spirit" exercise conducted among South Korea, the United States, and Japan, uniformity has been achieved in terms of the tactical operational system, along with the standardization of military equipment, including communications equipment.

The joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise called "Team Spirit" is a developed entity as far as U.S. strategy for Asia is concerned and is the direct product of this strategy.

2. The Offensive Nature of the "Team Spirit" Exercise

Where there are coordinates for a nuclear strategy, there is a nuclear war and a nuclear offensive exercise. The nuclear strategy of the U.S. imperialists, nuclear war maniacs, is not a defense strategy but a nuclear offensive strategy. The "Team Spirit" exercise, the product of a nuclear strategy pursued by the United States, from the beginning has been nuclear war exercise conducted prior to launching an offensive and has been a nuclear war exercise thoroughly designed for aggression.

The target of the "Team Spirit" has invariably been North Korea and the Asian continent. The arrow mark of this nuclear war exercise only points to North Korea across the Military Demarcation Line. However, the military authorities in Washington and Seoul and government-patronized [word indistinct] have shrouded "Team Spirit," a three-dimensional and comprehensive nuclear offensive exercise, in the clothing of a defensive exercise. If we admit their description of this exercise, this exercise should be a peace-maintaining exercise designed to prevent North Korea's nuclear offensive. If this were true, are those concerned trying to abandon the nuclear strategy of the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called "Team Spirit" and to change its nature into one designed to check North Korea's nuclear war? Our South Korean people are watching the disperity between their words and actions.

The description of a nuclear offensive exercise as a defensive exercise is preposterous. The description of a nuclear war exercise as a peace-maintaining exercise can be compared to discord. The "Team Spirit" exercise still remains a nuclear offensive operational exercise. Defense becomes meaningful when there is an offensive.

Where there is the danger of a nuclear offensive, there is a defensive exercise. However, the world knows that there are no nuclear weapons in North Korea. If there are no nuclear weapons, there is no danger of a nuclear offensive. There is a U.S. nuclear base in South Korea in the Far East, 8,500 kilometers from the United States. The threat of a nuclear offensive comes from this base and constantly exists.

The offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise rests in the fact that in accordance with a system for nuclear offensive tactical operations, large quantities of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and nuclear weapons deployed in the U.S. mainland, Guam, and Okinawa, Japan, are mobilized for this exercise.

Originally, nuclear weapons were required for a strike against the rear area of the target of an offensive. The United States has deployed large quantities of nuclear delivery and firing means in the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. As a result, all of South Korea has been turned into a nuclear forward base covered with various types of U.S. nuclear weapons. There is a nuclear mine zone in the area along the military truce line; there are ground nuclear missile bases in the area northwest of Seoul, including Uijongbu, Munsan, and Tongduchon and in the area northeast of Seoul, including Chunchon and Kangnung; there are nuclear air force bases in the area southwest of Seoul, including Osan, Kunsan, and Kwangju; and there are nuclear logistic and naval bases in the area southeast of Seoul, including Taegu, Chinhae, Pusan, and Pohang.

If we come to consider the horrible effects of nuclear bombs that are said to be able to kill mankind on earth 22 times over, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, which are said to be able to annihilate tens of millions of our people 40 times over, are deployed in South Korea, is astonishing fellow countrymen and mankind. With the deployment of more than half the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed on the ground in all of Asia in the ratio of one nuclear weapon per 100 square kilometers on average, South Korea has been turned into the greatest nuclear base in the world, whose density ratio in terms of nuclear weapons deployment is four times higher than the NATO area. South Korea has also been converted into a nuclear powder magazine complex filled with miniature nuclear bombs -- nuclear mines; neutron bombs; ground-, marine-, and air-nuclear strike weapons; nuclear warheads; and nuclear delivery means -- into the largest nuclear battleground in the Far East. Saturated with nuclear weapons, South Korea has been turned not into a nuclear-checking base but into a preemptive nuclear strike base.

The attempt to deploy in this preemptive nuclear strike base, which has exceeded the dangerous level of a nuclear attack, many missiles capable of firing nuclear war heads, strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and various types of nuclear strike means, such as nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and warships carriers and warships carrying nuclear weapons, represents the undeniably offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise. If we view the troops and equipment participation in the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called "Team Spirit," we can easily discern the offensive nature of this exercise.

The U.S. imperialists in this exercise have deployed more than 209,000 troops, including U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps troops from military bases on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region; and U.S. forces in South Korea and South Korean Army troops. When we consider that the number of the South Korean Army troops sent to the area north of the 38th parallel by the United States during the Korean War was 80,000 to 100,000, the vast number of troops deployed in the current exercise are enough to wage aggressive wars on several occasions. While the ratio of offense and defense is 3 to 1, according to military common sense in the Western world, the ratio of offense and defense in "Team Spirit" is 8 to 1. This exposes the wicked, hidden intention of simultaneously launching a northward invasion attack from the sky, the land, and the sea. Do we need any counterevidence with regard to this?

The United States has used an offensive strategy in this military exercise with a pre-emptive nuclear offensive as the axis. Let us see deep and strike deep. Let us achieve victory by launching an intensive surprise offensive. These sentences are the slogans of the "Team Spirit" exercise. This exercise, designed to deal a nuclear strike against the whole area of North Korea regardless whether in the frontline or the rear area, coinciding with the provocation of a war of northward invasion on the truce line represents emergency warfare of breaking the Military Demarcation Line through large-scale air operations against North Korea and through the use of firepower and mobility, combined with the aerial operations of transporting personnel to the rear area of the frontline and with large-size amphibious operations. The targets of an offensive in this exercise are real North Korean areas and targets. As referred to by those participating in the current "Team Spirit-86" exercise, the real target of offensive operations is Pyongyang, which they call the heart of something. The targets of (ADM), an atomic strike bomb, and nuclear-backpacks and miniature nuclear bombs, are major industrial bases and airfields in North Korea.

The arena of the amphibious operations conducted in the Pohang area was, in fact, the Wonsan and Hamhung areas.

Glasgo, commander of the U.S. 3d Marine Corps Division, who personally participated in the recent Pohang amphibious operational exercise and who is taking command of the 3d Amphibious Force of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, has made outrageously aggressive and offensive remarks that the "Team Spirit-86" exercise is unique for U.S. Marine Corps soldiers, that offensive troops will move as one, that they possess the capability for participating in the exercise as they do in real war, and that during this exercise, the frontline of the marine corps troops is the Demilitarized Zone, which has divided the Korean peninsula into two.

The recent amphibious operations were offensive ones from beginning to end. Amphibious operations are by no means defensive ones. It was disclosed a long time ago that, having been deployed in the "Team Spirit" exercise since last year, Green Beret Units, the special task force of the U.S. Army, have tried to control the rear area of North Korea, posing as a devilish unit whose basic mission is to conduct guerrilla and subversive operations in the rear area of [words indistinct].

No peasant whets a sickle if there is no grassland. It is a simple rule that a military exercise in which nuclear weapons are used on nuclear battlegrounds and in which the targets of nuclear weapons are fixed is aimed at an nuclear offensive.

Chon Tu-hwan, who has been condemned as [words indistinct] in the international nuclear market and as a U.S. nuclear servant, has proudly confessed that the "Team Spirit" nuclear exercise has been turned into an offensive exercise. The United States does not know a defensive war. Just as Napoleon said that there is no word denoting impossibility in a French dictionary, there is no concept of defense in the dictionary of military terminology compiled by the Pentagon. The concept of defense does not match their aggressive nature.

The history of the United States is the record of the war of aggression and plunder. The "Team Spirit" military exercise, which has continued for 11 years, reflecting the aggressive nature of the United States of America, is a strategic war exercise designed for an attack of northward invasion and is a three-dimensional and comprehensive nuclear preliminary war.

3. The True Colors of "Team Spirit"

A ceasefire denies man's instinct. Just as nuclear weapons threaten human lives, nuclear war exercises have caused mankind to suffer. The "Team Spirit" military exercise, which has continued, causing people to suffer, has been described as [words indistinct].

Some people said that the "Team Spirit" exercise affects nothing. However, the "Team Spirit" military exercise is an entirely different one for our South Korean people. This exercise totally betrays some people's description of it. The "Team Spirit" military exercise, which our people actually feel, is extremely dangerous, and its consequence will be very ominous. The consequence of the "Team Spirit" military exercise, the product of a nuclear war strategy, is that this exercise will turn this land into a desolate zone of ruins, portending a great danger. An annual war exercise might be turned into an aggressive war at one stroke. Such aggressive acts have been committed on many occasions.

While pretending that it is conducting a defense exercise by mobilizing tens of thousands of troops and sophisticated military hardware, the United States might unexpectedly invade the area north of the truce line when the exercise reaches its zenith. This possibility is by no means hypothetical; this possibility exists in fact.

As is well-known, in an attempt to protect its mainland from an attack by nuclear weapons, the United States of America has already drawn an operational map according to which it will touch off a nuclear war in an intermediate area far from the United States -- the area in which nuclear disasters will occur. The United States has chosen some spots in Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East as intermediate points on the globe. The Far East, especially the Korean peninsula -- the spot of explosion -- is actually the source of nuclear war, the place where nuclear weapons will explode before other areas.

Washington has hesitated to choose Europe ahead of other areas as the source of a nuclear war. Europe, a strategic area, in which the great powers of the world are confronting each other through the formation of military blocs, has been constantly threatened by a nuclear strike and is in the vortex of the antiwar movement.
[passage indistinct]

The Middle East is a lifeline for the United States in terms of fuel and energy sources and it is an indispensable strategic zone. Innocently dreaming of brazenly swallowing the oil fields in the Middle East, the United States cannot cover the rich oil fields with the clouds of nuclear weapons.

However, the story is different as far as U.S. behavior with regard to the Far East is concerned. The United States has designated the Far East as a military tactical operational zone in which it plans to unhesitatingly use nuclear weapons. Adhering to the policy of extreme racial discrimination, the U.S. imperialists believe that no one will pay the slightest attention to their act of unhesitatingly imposing the disasters of a nuclear war on the Asian peoples. Accordingly, Asia was the site of the first nuclear bomb explosion on earth. It was in Asia that the use of nuclear weapons was attempted on several occasions after World War II.

Contrary to the case of Europe, no agreement has been reached regarding the use of nuclear weapons, and the authority to deploy nuclear weapons has been yielded to U.S. military commanders in local areas. If the United States feels it necessary to use nuclear weapons, it can use these weapons at any time in Asia, especially on the Korean peninsula. The site of the explosion of nuclear weapons in the Far East -- that is, on the Korean peninsula -- can be determined by the political and military considerations of the United States.

Under circumstances in which the 40th President in the White House, a war maniac, and the bellicose elements at the Pentagon have brazenly and repeatedly advocated the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in the event of a contingency and a nuclear attack against North Korea, and in which Chon Tu-hwan, a U.S. stooge, has said that he hopes an artificial satellite that has encountered problems in space will fall on Pyongyang, the outbreak of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula cannot be a hypothesis.

The remarks of Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, to the effect that "Team Spirit" has proved that an unexpected war can be waged on the Korean peninsula, contain a very unusual meaning. If a nuclear war is touched off on the Korean peninsula as a result of the development of the "Team Spirit" military exercise into a real war, the world will be engulfed in a great human tragedy of destruction.

With the invention of gunpowder, modern technological warfare began. With the invention of the steam engine, railway transportation systems emerged. The guided weapons used by Hitler's Germany in air raids on London in the final stage of World War II and the atomic bombs the United States dropped in Japan [words indistinct]. Since then, the development of nuclear weapons has progressed very rapidly. The detonation power of these weapons is tremendous. There are neither winners nor losers in a nuclear war, and the radius of damage -- the scope of nuclear disasters -- is unlimited. Nuclear bombs know neither geographical limitations nor national boundaries. Nuclear missiles can reach any country and any point without visas.

Gone is the day when nuclear weapons were monopolized. [passage indistinct] A pre-emptive nuclear strike base is destined to primarily become the target of a retaliatory nuclear strike. [passage indistinct] If a nuclear war is touched off on the Korean peninsula, those who will suffer from the explosion of nuclear bombs will be neither the people in the Arabian and Saharan Deserts and insular countries in the Indian Ocean but the people in South Korea, where nuclear weapons are deployed most densely. If a megaton-size nuclear bomb is exploded in South Korea, the scale of disaster caused by this will be incomparably greater than the disaster of Hiroshima, which killed 100,000 people and wounded hundreds of people as a result of the explosion of an atomic bomb. [passage indistinct] There will be no Seoul and Pusan. The world will have no past, present, and future and where there will be no human life in this land. We will not be able to watch scarlet-tinged leaves at the Paegyang Buddhist temple and persimmon trees in Yongdong, nor taste silver fish from the Somjin River and clams from the Nakdong River. The disaster of a nuclear explosion will cover all of the Korean peninsula. Our people -- the offspring of the Koguryo and Koryo dynasties -- who are proud of possessing a long history and brilliant culture -- will perish. The 3,000-ri land will be reduced to a desolate wasteland. In short, the Korean peninsula will be sacrificed by a nuclear confrontation between the East and the West.

Disasters on the Korean peninsula will be a disaster for mankind. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, the Asian Continent will not be safe, and the European Continent will not be calm. Both the East and West will equally suffer disasters before the brutality of nuclear weapons that will cause mankind to perish, and both colored and white peoples will sustain damage. The dangerous nature of a nuclear war assumed by the "Team Spirit" military exercise is a destructive as shown by this.

The "Team Spirit" military exercise has destructively affected our people's work for peace and reunification. It is this exercise that has annually heightened tension between the North and South. It is this nuclear war exercise that has laid obstacles on several occasions to contacts and negotiations between the North and South. It is this nuclear test war that has suspended, on several occasions, North-South dialogue, which were arranged after a long interval. It is this war that has caused this dialogue to face the crisis of rupture.

The "Team Spirit" exercise has laid the frozen land of heightening explosive tension on the icy land of constant tension, and this exercise has been denounced by the people as the worst anti-peace and anti-reunification exercise that has shaken the North and South not by the breeze of peace and alleviation but by the cold wind of war and confrontation. The dangerous "Team Spirit" military exercise has traversed the evil road of seeking war, of hindering national harmony and unity, of fanning the sentiment of mistrust and confrontation, and of running counter to the policy of dialogue and reunification.

We cannot overlook the serious influence of the "Team Spirit" military exercise on the South Korean economy and our masses' livelihood and public sentiment. The seriousness of the "Team Spirit" exercise that is affecting the catastrophic South Korean economy is enormous. The nuclear arms race of the United States for global domination and the militarization of its economy has driven the U.S. economy, which once enjoyed its golden era, into a catastrophic crisis.

The "Team Spirit" South Korean-U.S. joint exercise, which has been perpetrated with such an economic background, has not only resulted in forcing the South Korean masses to enhance the vicious anticommunist ideology, but has also created an economic imbalance in the South Korean economy by allocating huge portions of its national budget to the militarization of the economy and a military buildup, thereby driving the people's livelihood into a catastrophe.

Such maneuvers by Washington have been implemented by Chon Tu-hwan, the frantic war errand boy of the United States.

The national defense budget of South Korea was increased from 460 billion won in 1975, the year before the "Team Spirit" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise began, to 4.3 trillion won this year. This shows that one-third of the total annual budget has been allocated to national defense spending and that, adding indirect military spending, more than 70 percent of the state budget has been allocated to military spending.

The Chon Tu-hwan treacherous ring has mercilessly exploited the people to finance increased military expenditures. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has prolonged the term of collecting the defense tax to 1990. The term of collecting the defense tax was originally to end in 1982. This year alone, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has decided to collect as much as 2,857 billion won from the people for the defense tax.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has spent a total of (?\$7 billion) on training expenditures since it began in 1976. [passage indistinct] The "Team Spirit" South Korean-U.S. military exercise is like a strong wind on a desert and has seriously affected the South Korean masses' livelihood.

The regular Armed Forces of the South Korean Army and the U.S. imperialist forces that have been mobilized in the "Team Spirit" military exercise so far number as many as 1,290,000. The total duration of the exercise has reached as many as 630 days. This shows how seriously our people have been suffering from the "Team Spirit" military exercise.

During the period of the "Team Spirit" military exercise, the military troops and equipment have soiled and trampled under foot cities and rural villages throughout the country, including Kyonggi, Kangwon, Kyongsang, and Chungchon Provinces. The "Team Spirit-86" military exercise that is being staged is no exception.

Sounds of gunfire and shell blasts from the ground, sea, and sky are further increasing the people's uneasiness. Military equipment, including tanks and armored vehicles, which is now being mobilized in the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, is destroying countless acres of farmland and (?rural villages). Mountain fires occur in succession in many areas where the military exercise is being staged.

Numerous people, including women, have been mobilized under the pretext of welcoming the U.S. soldiers participating in the military exercise. Many women have been forcibly utilized as a target of the pleasure of officers and men of the U.S. imperialist forces.

Our masses witness almost every day that the brutal officers and men of the U.S. imperialist forces participating in the "Team Spirit" military exercise (?beat) our South Korean soldiers and Katusa soldiers and that our young soldiers are being killed in accidents during the exercise.

The misfortune and suffering that the criminal "Team Spirit" military exercise has imposed on our people's livelihood and [word indistinct] are enormous. Public opinion says that the "Team Spirit" exercise is a (?human hunting game) and [word indistinct]. This is the reflection of the unanimous will of our South Korean people.

The "Team Spirit" military exercise has imposed greater suffering and [word indistinct] upon our South Korean people. The notorious "Team Spirit" military exercise is part of the U.S. maneuvers to slaughter our nation and human beings by bringing the dark clouds of nuclear war to this land.

The [word indistinct] of the United States is not an expression of its powerfulness but an expression of its weakness. The U.S. nuclear strategy, including the "Team Spirit" exercise, is precisely a strategy of self-ruin. This is common sense to the world.

The United States has borne [passage indistinct]. The world now faces the danger of a nuclear war. We should struggle to eliminate this danger. The Korean peninsula should not fall victim to a nuclear war. Our people as well as mankind should today rise up in the antinuclear movement for peace to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. They should concentrate all efforts on frustrating the criminal "Team Spirit" exercise.

The antinuclear movement for peace is the supreme order of our times. We urge the entire nation and mankind to actively participate in this movement. The masses of all strata should join in the sacred struggle to withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, to establish a nuclear-free and peace zone on the Korean peninsula, and to frustrate the dangerous "Team Spirit" military exercise.

KCNA AUTHORIZED STATEMENT ON SOUTH'S SLANDER

SK300902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Statement of the Korean Central News Agency" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- The Korean Central News Agency was authorized to issue a statement on March 30 which ways:

Chon Tu-hwan the traitor, according to reports, showed up at the graduation ceremony of the puppet army academy on March 27 and, in his "instructions" there, hurled malicious slanders at the North over the Asian games and the 1988 Olympics. He even cried that "the North's threat of provocation for southward invasion is not mere possibility but an imminent reality."

On the previous day, he turned up at the graduation ceremony of the puppet naval academy and maliciously slung mud at us with the same outcries over "armed provocation" of the North.

Parroting him, the puppet prime minister, "defense minister" and other high-ranking authorities of South Korea are vying with each other in shouting themselves hoarse over "southward invasion" at the puppet National Assembly and before reporters and even abroad.

We can never pass over the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group is now carrying to an unprecedented extent the false propaganda casting slur on our republic, trying to mislead public opinion into believing that the "threat of southward invasion" is imminent.

The South Korean puppets are freely slandering our republic, circulating the reversed, brigandish allegation that "southward invasion" from the North is just at hand as a reality, while threatening us with the force of arms and leading the situation of the country to the brink of war by continuing the unprecedented-in-history "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in collusion with outside forces, discarding even the dialogue with fellow countrymen. We can never tolerate this. Regarding the false propaganda of "obstruction to Olympics" and "southward invasion" carried on by the Chon Tu-hwan group as an offspring of a very dangerous anti-communist confrontation policy for worsening the North-South relations and laying grave obstacles to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the Korean Central News Agency sternly denounces this in the name of the entire Korean people.

The anti-DPRK smear campaign of the puppets orchestrated by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself is a reflection of the political confusion created within South Korea and a sign of approaching doom of those seized with fear with the premonition of the hour of their destruction.

The conflicts and antagonisms between the broad South Korean democratic forces demanding a constitutional amendment for direct "presidential" elections and the present fascist ruling group opposing it have cropped on the scene as a serious socio-political problem about which even the American "granddad" is at a loss what to do.

The South Korean people, students and democratic figures refuse to tolerate any longer the dictatorial politics continuing for over 40 years along with the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, but seek to realise their long-cherished desire for democracy by changing the present "constitution" and instituting a direct "presidential" election system.

This will of theirs has already flared up in a flame of the 10 million signature-collecting campaign to spread to all parts of South Korea including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu, in an irresistible grand democratic march, with broad segments of people including workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and religionists actively joining.

This, in fact, means a miserable end of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship in South Korea and portends a shame [as received] destruction of the fascist system which has existed many years. The spring of the second Philippines is approaching South Korea, as the world people say.

Challenging the action of the democratic forces, the Chon Tu-hwan group has resorted to open repression by bayonets and employed an appeasement policy with a promise of changes to the "constitution" in 1989 and called for patience by playing up even large Advertisements of three "feasts"--the Asian games, the Olympics and "peaceful change of power." but no remedy has proved effective to them in their deathbed.

The South Korean puppets are trying to find the last remedy for getting out of the blind alley in their provocations against us.

The puppets' jargon that the so-called "southward invasion by the North is an imminent reality is a product of such conception. With this as the "trump card" they are trying to sidetrack the attention of the people and arrest the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and the signature campaign for constitutional amendment which is spreading like a prairie fire.

But the South Korean puppets are playing a wrong "card". No one in the world, still less the South Korean people, thinks that there is possibility of "southward invasion" from the North or doubt our consistent peaceloving stand. Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to invade the South and showed this clearly by practical actions. The South Korean puppets themselves prove by their acts that there is no "threat of southward invasion".

If the "threat of provocation" from the North is an imminent reality as claimed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, how can he dare leave on an European trip shortly?

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a past master at suppression by bayonet, is a veteran political charlatan well versed in telling big lies. As far back as in September 1981, he cried that the North would "invade the South" within one or two years. But there has been no "southward invasion" in our country up to now 5 years thenceforth. On the contrary our compatriotic relief goods were sent to the South Korean flood victims for the first time in 40 years after the country was divided and multi-channelled peaceful talks opened between North and South. By spreading the fiction of "southward invasion" from the North, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to invent a pretext beforehand to provoke a war in the worst case in future.

We cannot but watch this with high vigilance.

The South Korean puppets would be well advised to frankly admit that the present crisis and political confusion within South Korea have resulted from their anti-national fascist rule, treacherous rule and their scheme for long term office, before seeking a way out in the hue and cry over "southward invasion."

The Chon Tu-hwan group should behave prudently with sound reason and stop suppressing South Korean people and students by carping on us. The U.S. imperialists should refrain from encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan group which is living its last hours in South Korea.

The United States should clearly understand that it cannot save Chon-Tu-hwan the puppet from the fatal crisis. any more than it could save Marcos, the dictator of the Philippines, and go home, taking along all their aggression forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

PARLIAMENTARY TALKS HEAD REJECTS SOUTH'S PROPOSAL

SK310810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Chon Kum-chol, the head of our delegation to the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks, sent a telephone message today to the chief of the delegation of the South. The telephone message reads as follows:

To Kwon Chong-tal, chief of the delegation of the South to the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks:

I have received your telephone message dated 26 March.

In the message, your side, shifting responsibility onto our side for the suspension of the preliminary contact, mentioned the issue of resuming such contacts.

It must be noted that your message is obviously creating displeasure with us and comes as a surprise to the people in the world.

As the party directly responsible for having led the situation in the country to the verge of war and for having suspended even our contacts at one stroke by forcibly conducting the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise despite the unanimous opposition raised by public opinion at home and abroad and our repeated advice, your side, in fact, is in a position where it has lost the eligibility to talk about the dialogue before our side as well as before the nation.

If there are any words left for you to say, it is only to frankly admit responsibility for having suspended the dialogue and to apologize for it. In addition, your side, while babbling about the resumption of the contact, set a date for the resumption. However, it must be noted that your decision was the wrong judgment made at the wrong time.

Our country has a proverb which says that one must check whether there is any room to lie in bed before stretching one's legs. Babbling about the issue of resuming contacts while ignoring the fact that the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise has not yet ended and that it is at its culmination, and while the whole of South Korea is covered with the gunsmoke and gunfire of the war exercise, cannot be viewed by anyone as something reasonable.

Proceeding from such a point of view, we consider your side's telephone message dated 26 March not worth studying.

We will continue to watch your side's attitude.

[Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks, 31 March 1986

PYONGYANG REPORTS NKDP'S KWANGJU RALLY

SK310700 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Koren 1442 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] This is a news report just in. This is a news report just in. Today, in Kwangju, with the participation of 300,000 people, a rally was held and a demonstration was staged to establish the Kwangju chapter for the signature campaign for constitutional revision.

According to foreign news reports from Seoul, following a rally held in Pusan on 23 March with the participation of some 40,000 people to establish the Pusan chapter for the signature campaign for constitutional revision, today, in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, an unprecedentedly large rally was held to establish the Kwangju chapter. Prior to the rally, opposition party politicians led by Yi Min-u, NKDP president, and Kim Yong-sam, NKDP standing adviser, visited the graves of the victims of the Kwangju uprising in 1980 and paid tribute. The rally was held in the YMCA building with a total capacity of 2,000 people. However, the number of opposition party members and masses reportedly reached 300,000. Thus, the masses who could not enter the site of the rally packed the street in front of the building, forming a sea of people. The participants at the rally were displaying placards reading "Overthrow the Military Dictatorship!" and "Long Live Democracy!"

In his speech at the rally, Kim Yong-sam called for a democratic reform. He warned that Chon Tu-hwan may follow the expelled Marcos' step, if he does not pursue any political reform. He said: Chon Tu-hwan will be forced to leave this land, if he lends no ear to democratic demands. I remind him that this is the last opportunity. He stressed that the Philippine people have shown us a good lesson.

He said: The war between justice and evil has begun. The march for democratization cannot and should not be blocked. We will continue to struggle to achieve the goal for democratization.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung, who was unable to participate in the rally due to the hindrance of the puppet police, in a tape-recorded speech demanded that the puppet government reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident. He argued that those responsible for the Kwangju incident must kneel down before the people and apologize. Charging that the puppet military circles are interfering in politics, he condemned this interference as the greatest enemy of democracy. Refuting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's unjust assertions regarding the Olympic Games, he said that the Olympic Games are only a great sports event, but the early realization of democracy would be the greatest national event.

The fascist clique staged unscheduled special entertainment shows and a sports game in order to hamper the rally. It atrociously schemed to prevent people from attending the rally. However, the current of masses opposing fascism and seeking democratization flowed like a torrent to the rally site. As a result, the puppet police was reportedly unable of do anything further.

Well-informed sources said that the rally displayed the might of the people supporting the campaign for constitutional revision. Following the rally, the participants stages a street demonstration.

A foreign news agency pointed out that Kwangju was the place where a popular uprising had taken place against the dictatorial rule of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique. It said that the opposition party charged the United States with subduing the uprising had taken place against the dictatorial rule of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique. It said that the opposition party charged the United States with subduing the uprising by mobilizing the puppet forces. It directed great interest in the rally and demonstration held and staged today.

Meanwhile, according to a foreign news report from Seoul, today, in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, hundreds of thousands of people staged an antigovernment demonstration. The demonstration was staged following the rally to establish the Kwnagju chapter for the signature campaign for constitutional revision. The participants in the demonstration marched along the street toward the Kwangju NKDP branch. They called for the overthrow of the dictatorship and strongly demanded the revision of the Constitution. At this time, the masses who were standing along the sides of the street joined the demonstrators' march, radically expanding the ranks.

The demonstrators carried scores of placards and slogan boards on which antigovernment slogans were written. They sang songs and raised their fists. They reportedly continued to call for the overthrow of the military dictatorship. Writen on the placards were the lines reading "Let us expel the dictatorship through the revision of the Constitution and the direct presidential election!" and "Government, explain the truth of the Kwangju incident."

When the demonstration was almost over, some 1,500 youths again turned out in the streets to demonstrate. Dismayed, a bunch of riot police rushed toward them and tried to block the demonstration. But the angered youths firmly countered them. The demonstrators reportedly staged a sit-in on the street and shouted antigovernment slogans. They reportedly sang protest songs and struggled courageously.

In addition, some 100 bereaved families of those sacrificed in the Kwangju uprising also staged a sit-in and protest struggle.

According to a foreign news report from Seoul today, on the streets of Kwangju, the city filled with curses and animosity against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the fiendish murderers, in the wake of the rally and demonstration held with the participation of 300,000 people to establish the Kwangju chapter for the signature campaign for the constitutional amendment, some 100 bereaved families of those sacrificed and in the Kwangju uprising staged a sit-in and protest struggle.

At the site of the sit-in, a woman, a bereaved family member of one who was sacrificed, reportedly gnashed her teeth in exposing and denouncing the criminal atrocities which the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique committed by indiscriminately killing the uprisers and residents during the Kwangju incident by hurling in numerous heinous puppet troops under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation.

Hearing the resentful story of the woman, the participants in the sit-ins released their pent-up resentment and indignation against the Chon Tu-hwan group, the fiendish murderers and butchers against the nation. They sternly condemned the wretches' crimes.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GIFT TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

SK300837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the documentary film "Korean Visit of High-Level Party and Government Delegation of Socialist Ethiopia" as a gift to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

Korean Ambassador to Ethiopia Sok Tae-uk handed the gift to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam on March 26.

The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Mengistu.

Chairman Mengistu expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his sincere greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He denounced the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and expressed invariable support to the Korean people in the cause of national reunification.

KIM YONG-NAM RETURNS FROM FOREIGN VISITS 28 MARCH

SK281048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his party returned home on March 28 by air after visiting Indonesia, Libya, Algeria, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal.

They were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, and other officials concerned. The Indonesian, Algerian, Soviet and Chinese ambassadors in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

NKDP HOLDS CONSTITUTION-REVISION RALLY IN KWANGJU

New Branch Established

SK301236 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, March 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Sunday held a major opposition rally here, calling for constitutional revision. In the political rally held in this southern provincial capital Sunday afternoon, the opposition party set up a Kwangju branch of the center for the promotion of constitutional amendment in an effort to press the government to rewrite the basic law including the current indirect presidential election system.

Yi Min-u, NKDP president and about 1,000 other party members attended the inaugural rally for the new office in the Young Men's Christian Association building in downtown Kwangju.

Speaking at the indoor rally, Yi strongly urged the ruling camp to comply with the people's will by changing the present constitution to allow the direct popular election of the president. The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) made it clear, however, that the existing constitution should remain unchanged until 1989 in order to pave the way for the first peaceful transfer of power in Korea's constitutional history in 1988. In 1981, President Chon Tu-hwan was elected to a single seven-year term under the current basic law.

In testimony before the National Assembly on March 23, Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong stressed that the government does not intend to seek constitutional revision before 1989, saying that it is "inappropriate" to wrangle over the subject before the incumbent president's term expires. Kim Yong-sam, permanent adviser to the NKDP, who also took part in the Kwangju rally, claimed that the constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system should be made in order to overcome the current political crisis and to seek the "democratization" of the nation. After the three-and-a-half hour rally, NKDP members, joined by a large number of Kwangju citizens, walked along a downtown street to the NKDP's Kwangju headquarters, 1,500 meters from the rally site, to hold a signboard-hanging ceremony. The Kwangju office is the third such branch set up in a major Korean city. On March 11, the NKDP launched a full-fledged struggle for what it called democratization, setting up a Seoul branch of the center for the promotion of constitutional amendment.

Kim Tae-chung Barred From Rally

HK300522 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and his supporters have scuffled with police, who stopped them flying to Kwangju City for a big opposition rally. Mr Kim is barred for politics because of a 20-year suspended jail sentence for sedition.

About 100 policemen closed a street and stopped his motorcade near Seoul airport. Scuffles broke out as Mr Kim's party tried to break through the police cordon to catch the plane. Thousands of members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party are expected to attend the rally later today to promote a campaign for electoral reform.

Police Arrest Demonstrators

HK310504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (AFP) -- Police arrested 69 demonstrators following a violent anti-government demonstration in the southwestern city of Kwangju Sunday, National Police Director Kang Min-chang said here Monday.

Mr. Kang said the arrests were made while riot police sought to disperse about 500 people who had stoned police in front of the provincial government building until midnight Sunday.

Among those arrested were 24 unemployed men and dozen university students, he said.

The demonstrators came after a crowd which observers had estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 people had attended a rally called by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to press demands for direct popular election of the president. Police put the size of the crowd at the four-hour rally at about 13,000. Mr. Kang said that the police exercised "patience" for more than five hours, urging demonstrators to disperse voluntarily, before making arrests.

The demonstrators burned down a five-metre (16-foot) high wooden tower set up in front of the provincial government building to commemorate the government decision to elevate the status of the city of Kwangju, police said.

In May 1980 troops had put down a bloody popular revolt in Kwangju which left about 190 people dead.

The demonstrators at the weekend were said to have demanded "the truth about the Kwangju massacre." In dissident circles it is maintained that the death toll in the 1980 revolt was much higher.

DJP: End 'Social Confusion'

SK310621 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP) -- Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Monday urged the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to put an end to 'acts that create social confusion' on the pretext of establishing the chapters or the promotion of constitutional revision.

The ruling party made the appeal in a statement denouncing the NKDP's establishment of a chapter of its committee for the promotion of constitutional revision Sunday in the southwestern city of Kwangju.

The opposition party is holding rallies for the creation of chapters in major cities across Korea in an effort to bring attention to its campaign to pressure the government to revise the constitution this year." Speaking at the Kwangju meeting, Yi Min-u, NKDP president, urged the DJP to comply with the people's will be amending the constitution to allow the election of the president through direct popular vote.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, DJP spokesman, appealed to law enforcement authorities to prevent chaos stemming from the political gatherings and to ensure the maintenance of public peace.

He said that the NKDP will have to bear all responsibilities connected with the rallies and challenged it to let the people know if it intends to invite a national crisis by triggering disruption of the legal order and social confusion.

DOMESTIC, POLITICAL ISSUES DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY

No Sin-yong on Constitution

SK300058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday discussions on constitutional revision should not spill over to the streets for any reason. No said the issue of amending the Constitution should be debated by political parties in the National Assembly forum. The prime minister was testifying before the Assembly on the fifth day of a six-day interpellation session.

No said constitutional rewriting should be realized in a democratic manner by taking necessary procedures only after conducting three national tasks including the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Touching on campus disturbances, he said the government will try to guide "problem students through love and discipline." If student activists disregard the government's efforts to persuade them and instead stage extreme and violent demonstrations, the government will take necessary measures to maintain social order, he said.

Three lawmakers took the floor to interpellate the government on social issues. They were Reps. Kim Tae-ho and Kim Chong-ye of the Democratic Justice Party and Rep. Mok Yo-sang of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo, meanwhile, expressed regrets over the measures taken last month to block the headquarters of the opposition NKDP. In response to a lawmaker's questions, Chon said, "From now on I will step up superintendence over the police, so that political parties may not be hampered in their ordinary activities."

He said a certain police station recently distributed leaflets to taxi drivers, asking them to report to police on those who circulate rumors. The leaflets were taken back, and the chief of the police station was reprimanded, he said.

In other testimony, Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki said the signature campaign itself does not violate the law. The government, however, will take action against "unlawful acts" connected with the campaign, he said.

The minister also said the government has never directed the chiefs of tong, the lowest administrative unit, to refrain from taking part in the signature campaign.

In other testimony, Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said the government will continue to pursue campus autonomy despite student demonstrations. The government is trying to solve the campus issues at the earliest possible date, he said.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said the government plans to continue crackdown on the publication and distribution of "illegal and seditious written materials."

Yi said it is inevitable for the state-run Korea Broadcasting System to continue to levy subscription rates on TV viewers, because the abolition of the charges will raise advertisement rates.

Rep. Kim Tae-ho of the DJP focused his questions on government measures against "violent" student demonstrations. He also asserted that the current signature campaign is the main source that threatens social stability.

Rep. Mok of the NKDP asked why the government regards the NKDP's sign-in drive as unlawful. "The act of the people, with whom national sovereignty lies, to demand constitutional revision, or to sign for it, is an exercise of their basic rights, and thus will not constitute any crime," he insisted.

Mok said the government should cancel the indictment of seven NKDP lawmakers who were involved in the floor violence of December last year.

Meanwhile, Rep. Kim Chong-ye of the DJP asked the government to work out measures to "fundamentally and drastically" improve living standards of those poor families who live on relief funds. Pointing out the current TV programs are under criticism because of their consumption-oriented and unwholesome contents, Kim demanded that there be changes in the programming, and that excessive TV ads be restrained.

Home Minister on Restrictions

SK300101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Home Minister Chong Sok-mo told the National Assembly yesterday that the government would not restrict "usual political activities" of political parties from now on. Police will be thoroughly supervised to that effect, he said in answer to Assemblymen's questions.

An opposition lawmaker had asked him about the "legal grounds" for the police cordon of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party headquarters to deter the meeting of the party Central Standing Committee in February. The NDP's panel was about to collect signatures from its members to support the revision of the Constitution.

The minister said, "It is very regrettable that the usual activity of the NDP was obstructed due to the police cordon and there was a lack of courtesy in the course of deterring the panel meeting."

In an interpellation session on social and cultural problems, Minister Chong said that the government would do its utmost to build a bright society by eliminating groundless rumors.

Three lawmakers -- two from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and one from the NDP -- took the floor to question the administration, focusing on police excesses, campus problems, labor disputes and other issues.

Rep. Kim Tae-ho of the DJP claimed that one of the major causes threatening the stability of our society is the radical remarks and demonstrations in the campaign for constitutional amendment. He asked what the government countermeasures are against such a campaign. He also asked the administration to bare plans to prevent the spread of left-wing ideology of radical students and their violent demonstrations.

Rep. Mok Yo-sang of the NDP pressed the government to make clear the legal basis for its claim that the signature-collecting campaign is an illegal activity deserving authorities' "resolute action." He asked if the prime minister or the education minister intends to have an open debate with students as the representative of the government, for the solution of campus problems.

Rep. Kim Chong-ye of the DJP demanded that the government release "pure" laborers who were put in jail for their involvement in labor disputes.

A woman lawmaker claimed that civil code provisions on family relations which disadvantages women should be revised without fail.

In reply, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that campus problems could be solved only when schools, professors and parents act in concert to guide the students. "The fundamental plan of the government to solve campus problems is to guide students with love," he said. However, he stressed that extreme activities by some radical students polluted by left-wing ideology would be dealt with severely to protect the nation's "free democracy."

Culture Minister Shoved by NKDP

SK291238 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] During a government answer session at today's National Assembly interpellation session concerning the social and cultural sector, a disturbance took place over the content of the answers. Consequently the main National Assembly session was automatically adjourned.

When Yi Won-hong, minister of culture and information, was answering questions on issues regarding the press at today's main session, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] assemblymen's section demanded that he stop answering. The NKDP floor leader's group, which even came up to the rostrum, stopped Minister Yi Won-hong's answers through the use of physical force.

As a result, the main National Assembly session was suspended and the NKDP opened a general assemblymen's meeting. Later, floor leaders of the DJP, the KNP, and the NKDP held a floor leaders' meeting under the chairmanship of Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol and discussed measures to harmoniously conduct the National Assembly in the future. However, their positions differed and they failed to reach solutions.

At today's meeting DJP Floor Leader Yi Se-ki said: It is natural that if one is discontented with answers from the government side, he can demand [definite answers] through the National Assembly speaker. Hindering a cabinet minister who is answering questions from doing so by pushing him aside is a serious matter. Such conduct is unprecedented in the 40-year history of the National Assembly and is an act of violence against the National Assembly. Therefore, the speaker must take appropriate measures in accordance with procedures stipulated in the National Assembly law.

As a result, the ruling and opposition parties agreed to continue negotiations in a floor leaders' meeting on 31 March after a cooling-off period.

NKDP To Boycott Last Day

SK300047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday not to attend the last-day interpellation session tomorrow unless the government promises that its ministers will answer lawmakers' questions with "sincerity." The NDP announced the decision in a floor leaders' meeting which was held after an interpellation session was suspended because of what the NDP claimed was "false and insincere testimony" by Cabinet members.

Lawmakers of the main opposition NDP created confusion with boos against the testimony by Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong, which they claimed was "false."

Floor leader Kim Tong-yong and vice floor leaders rushed to the rostrum to deter Yi's testimony about a daily newspaper's cartoonist, who recently resigned. Minister Yi said that the case was settled between the company and the cartoonist. As Yi further said he resigned as the extension of his old age retirement expired, the NDP's vice floor leaders pushed him off the rostrum.

"We should file a complaint against his false testimony," one of them said, and another shouted, "Finish him off."

Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol pleaded with the lawmakers to calm down, to no avail, and he declared a temporary suspension of the session.

However, lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party claimed that the NDP members' action was "stage-managed." They said that the oppositionists were deliberately overreacting, as they were scolded by their party's leader for inaction during previous sessions.

In the whips' meeting, Rep. Yi Se-ki of the DJP said that his party could not but take issues with some NDP lawmakers' "violent action" against Minister Yi at the rostrum. He claimed that such an action clearly violates the National Assembly Law. "Due measures should be taken against them," he claimed.

'CHAPTER II' OF BCP CC POLITICAL REPORTS BROADCAST

BK231146 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0130 GMT 23 Mar 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented to the Third National Party Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter II: Internal Situation

The situation in the country today can be described as a phase in which the enemy military government is facing economic, political, military, and social problems in all spheres while our party is overcoming obstacles that have arisen in the course of its development, preserving its strength, and striving to expand and consolidate its revolutionary forces in a systematic manner and at a regular pace.

Under the present situation, Burma is a semicolonial and semifeudal society. And in this society, people of all nationalities suffer greatly under the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudal landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism. The main contradiction prevailing in Burma today is that between the entire people and the incumbent military government which represents these three evil systems and oppresses and exploits through its one-party dictatorship. The military government also spurs the development of other contradictions which are not only the offshoots of, but also create conditions that aggravate the main contradiction. The erroneous and reactionary line and policies, including the policy of the ruling class to perpetrate a reactionary civil war, have caused and worsened the hardships in the economic, political, military, social, and all other spheres.

The Situation of the Enemy:

If we analyze the essence of the military government's economic system, we can see that it mercilessly oppresses and exploits the working people at home, becomes more dependent with time on imperialists and reactionaries abroad, maintains and safeguards imperialism and feudal landlordism locally, and promotes in relation to Burma's standards, the growth of monopolistic bureaucrat capitalism.

Economically speaking the enemy is facing a major hardship. The military government has claimed that the economy is moving constantly upward in order to hoodwink the people. It announced that remarkable successes were being achieved in the fields of agriculture, industry, production, and service. It boasted that Burma was not affected by the deteriorating economic conditions in the world. But in recent years, the military government has changed its tune. It now admits that the world recession is economically affecting developing countries, including Burma; that the world market is limited and that buying power has declined; that export prices are falling; that Burma has failed to achieve its (export) objectives; and so forth.

Burma cannot develop the economy with its own resources. Economic development plans can assume any form but as far as implementing them is concerned Burma cannot stand on its own feet. Heavy reliance is being placed upon foreign assistance and loans to develop the state economy, and over the years, the reliance on foreign loans has grown with no sign of decreasing. Foreign economic experts reveal that Burma had a foreign debt of about U.S. \$1 billion in 1983. The annual debt servicing ratio is also becoming greater with the rising foreign debt burden.

Even though economic plans were being implemented with reliance of foreign loans, implementation was a failure in 1983-84 and in 1984-85.

In 1983-84 not only was the gross national product below the expected growth, but budget constraints also led to the failure to implement planned objectives in the fisheries and meat, forestry, mining, industrial, construction, and trading sectors. Also in 1984-85, there were shortfalls in the implementation of the agriculture, fisheries and meat, forestry, mining, industrial, transportation, and foreign trade sectors. The agriculture sector is claimed to be the most successful, but even in this sector per capita production is still below the pre-war production rate. Moreover, the rate of progress in the agriculture sector is also slow.

Broadcast of Report Continues

BK301454 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The industrial sector only represents 10 to 11 percent of the country's overall production and services. The industries in Burma are primarily assembly plants, and they will cease to be of any use once imports are halted. Moreover, the decline in petroleum production since 1979-80 has contributed to the slowing down of development projects and has affected the industrial sector. The situation is reflected in the rising prices of gasoline today. Scarcity of diesel oil has also slowed down road, bridge, and channel projects, some of which have already been abandoned for the time being.

Since the military government's economy is part and parcel of the world capitalist economic system, Burma, like other countries, suffers from the economic recession in the world. Since the prices for agricultural products and minerals have declined while prices of import goods are on the rise in the markets of the capitalist world, income derived from exports had decreased and import costs have risen. This has led to a greater trade deficit which has to be corrected with loans obtained from abroad. The value of the Burmese kyat as compared to the American dollar has declined by 22 percent since 1980. Moreover, as there has been a continuous trend of trade deficit which in turn has led to the decline in income in terms of foreign currency, the military government cash reserves in 1983 amounted to only about U.S. \$100 million.

With a heavy economic burden facing them and because there were no signs of these difficulties easing, the top leaders of the military government started traveling abroad after 1984, particularly to creditor nations. According to foreign media opinion, the aim of the visit was to better the relations with the countries which were primarily assisting them as well as to sound out any prospects of getting fresh assistance. U San Yu's visit to Japan netted him a loan of \$187 million, the visit to Australia by U Maung Maung Kha helped obtain \$46 million worth of assistance, and U Tun Tin visited China and U Ne Win toured the capitals of Europe. The purpose of the latter trip was to explore ways for joint economic ventures with foreign companies as well as to buy arms. The Burmese military government permitted private firms to take part in [words indistinct]. In the later part of 1983, it entered into a joint venture with foreign firms at a cost of about \$1 billion in a natural gas exploration and development project in the Martaban Gulf. [Sentence indistinct]. This also shows Burma's economy is reliant on foreign countries.

While the production is weak and goods are scarce in the country, the black market is growing with time. It is estimated that value of smuggled goods every year is worth about \$200 to \$300 million. Smuggling of goods ranges from electronic watches, to jeans, to medicines. Unemployment is also on the rise in the country. The unemployment force represents about 12 percent of the work force in urban areas, and the number is growing with time. Among the unemployed are technicians, professionals, and graduates.

[VOPB says: The continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented to the Third National Party Congress will be broadcast in upcoming programs.]

HUN SEN RECEIVES LAO ECONOMIC DELEGATION

BK310159 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 1300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, received on 28 March at the Office of the Council of Ministers a Lao economic and communication delegation led by Comrade Bouasi Lovansai, deputy minister of communications, transport, and posts of the LPDR.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen warmly welcomed the fruitful visit of the delegation as a new step in strengthening and expanding cooperation in economic and communications fields in accordance with the agreement between the PRK and Laos. The Comrade added: All the great victories scored in all fields by Cambodian revolution during the past 7 years cannot be separated from the wholehearted support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

In his reply, Comrade Bouasi Lovansai warmly hailed the all-round development made by the Cambodian people in their national defense and construction. The comrade expressed his firm conviction that the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and the PRK will be strengthened firmly forever.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY MEETS, PLANS 1986 AGENDA

BK291258 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 29 -- The Ministry of Posts, Transport and Communications held a meeting in Phnom Penh Thursday to review its activities and to work out orientation for 1986. Among those present on the presidium was Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and premier. The meeting by Say Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Tie Banh, minister of posts, transport and communications; and Chhay Than, minister of finance.

Addressing the meeting, Hun Sen urged the transport workers to speed up goods delivery by all means and pay attention to the construction of roads and bridges.

The participants pointed out that last year, 410,440 tonnes of goods were moved, topping the 1985 plan by 3 per cent. This also showed an increase of 12 per cent over 1984. Moreover, the two shipping companies in the cities of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som topped their plans by 14 per cent.

Besides, road and bridge workers restored 187 km of roads and several bridges with a total length of 2,088 metres.

TRANSPORT COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

BK310638 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Mar (SPK) -- A protocol on cooperation in the field of communications and transportation between Vietnam and Cambodia for 1986 was signed in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday [24 March] at the end of a recent visit by the Cambodian Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts.

Led by its Deputy Minister Chhim Seng, the Cambodian delegation held talks in Vietnam from 20 to 25 March with the Vietnamese communications and transportation delegation led by Deputy Minister Doan Van. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the 1985 cooperation plan and discussed the plan for 1986.

SPK ON CHEA SIM'S ACTIVITIES AT CPCZ CONGRESS

BK290812 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Mar (SPK) -- The Khmer People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] delegation attending the 17th CPCZ Congress visited Kolin Province and the two Pribram (Central Bohemia) Provinces.

At a meeting at Tesla factory (Kolin Province) in honor of his delegation, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, highly praised the considerable aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the Cambodian people. He also affirmed the PRK's complete support for Soviet peace proposals and initiatives.

Concerning the situation in Cambodia, Chea Sim said that life of the Cambodian people is becoming more and more stable and is improving. He praised the PRK-Vietnam-Laos alliance and the effective aid from socialist and other progressive countries. He said: "Like other peace-loving peoples in the world, the Cambodian people wish to live in peace and on good terms with neighboring countries and advocate the settlement of all differences and conflicts through negotiations aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation."

Chea Sim stressed: "Any political solution must be necessarily based on the complete elimination of the Pol Pot clique in the political and military fields."

On the same day, Chea Sim and the head of the Lao delegation, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, were received in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Czechoslovak leader exchanged his views with his guests on the intensification of cooperation. He highly praised the successes scored by the Cambodian and Lao peoples in the construction of their respective countries and expressed the firm support of the Czechoslovak people for their just struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries.

The Cambodian and Lao leaders profoundly thanked Czechoslovakia for its precious assistance and wished good success to the Czechoslovak people in implementing all resolutions adopted by the present CPCZ Congress.

MPR YOUTH GROUP MET BY PARTY MEMBERS, DEPARTS

BK281308 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 28 -- A delegation of the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia led by its first secretary Naran Guerel left Phnom Penh Thursday, concluding its four-day visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Sam Sundoeun, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea; and others.

Earlier in the day, the delegation was received in Phnom Penh by Nguon Nhel, candidate PLitburo member of the P.R.P.K. [KPRP] Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party committee. Nguon Nhel informed his Mongolian guests of the all-sided achievements of the Kampuchean people, especially the military victory over the enemy along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season, and the success of the P.R.P.K.'s fifth congress held in Phnom Penh last October. He expressed his conviction that the guests' visit would contribute to the further development of the relationship between the youth organizations of the two countries.

Naran Guerel warmly acclaimed the revolutionary gains recorded during the past seven years by the Kampuchean people, particularly the youth. Also on Thursday, the Mongolian head delegate signed with Sam Sundoeun a document on cooperation between the two youth organizations for 1986-87.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visited the mass graves of genocidal victims at Cheung Ek commune in Kandal Province, the Tuol Sleng Museum of genocide, the "Rose No 1" orphanage, the former royal palace and the "Phnum Der Penh" senior-high school in Phnom Penh.

PHNOM PENH DENOUNCES CGDK SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

BK280344 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "An Obsolete But Most Dangerous Farce"]

[Text] Under the arrangement and supervision of the Beijing reactionary rulers, the ringleaders of the so-called tripartite coalition government recently met and staged a farce in Beijing to publicize an 8-point obsolete but most dangerous proposal for the settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem. What is the cause and objective of this proposal? It is known to all that the so-called tripartite coalition government is only a smokescreen to cover up the abject, evil face of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- a group of criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of more than 3 million Cambodians. It is a landless government which has no popular support and could only survive until now because of the support of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and some international reactionaries, particularly the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

Since the onset, and especially after suffering most bitter defeats during the 1984-85 dry season, those within the so-called tripartite coalition government have engaged in internal rifts and tried to assassinate each other. Their rifts -- between groups and between the upper and lower echelons within each group -- are widening rapidly. They are heading toward total doom. This has caused great alarm to their masters.

Upon seeing this, Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok have gotten cold feet. They have tried to boost the morale of their valets by seeking support for them and providing them with financial aid in order to enable them to further serve their masters' expansionist design in Southeast Asia and especially their war of attrition against the PRK. However, whenever the masters increased financial aid for them or tried to help settle their differences, the valets would intensify their internal conflicts. In such a situation, Beijing immediately gathered these three wild animals in the same cage again in order to stage this farce.

During the past 7 years, the Beijing reactionaries have never let any time pass without launching maneuvers against the three Indochinese countries, particularly the PRK.

They have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries in using the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk remnants against the rebirth of the Cambodian people. They have sought every means to obstruct the trend of dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, thus causing more serious tension in the region. This runs totally counter to the aspiration of the people in this region and the world.

We have stressed time and again that the presence of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia is at the sacred request of the party, government, and people of Cambodia. All discussions on Cambodia held without the presence of the PRK representative or the PRK's permission will be definitely rejected by the Cambodian people. The PRK is the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people. The PRK is now advancing firmly in all fields. The militant solidarity of the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- has always been strengthened and expanded. All perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes have been bitterly frustrated and trampled underfoot by the Cambodian people. The so-called tripartite coalition government is rotting disgustingly.

This clearly proves that the 8-point proposal, arranged and conducted by Beijing is nothing but a vain attempt by Beijing, to counter the rapid advance of the PRK, the reasonable proposal made by the PRK, and the reasonable proposal made by the Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese foreign ministers during their 12th conference in Vientiane. This is also a clear proof attesting to the gross interference into Cambodia's internal affairs and the attempt to enable the genocidal Pol Pot clique to come back to massacre the Cambodian people again.

Encouraged by the strength of solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples, the Cambodian people will definitely not allow the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to power to massacre the Cambodian people again through the perfidious maneuvers of Chinese expansionists. No matter what deceitful farce or perfidious maneuvers Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok resort to in the future, they will never be able to revive this rotten corpse.

CGDK PARTNERS SET UP COORDINATION COMMITTEES

BK281314 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The three parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDP] have created two committees to coordinate military affairs and public relations. The decision to establish the committees was made in accordance with an agreement reached by the leaders of the three CGDK parties -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; and Mr Khieu Samphan, vice president, during the meeting held in Beijing on 17 March.

A meeting presided over by His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the KPNLF, and Mr Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean faction, last Wednesday [26 March] it was decided to set up a standing joint military coordination committee and a standing joint press and information coordination committee. A CGDK official called the establishment of these committees a new step toward closer cooperation among the three parties in the military and public relations sectors.

Last Wednesday's meeting was attended by Prince Norodom Rannarit, commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army; General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front Army; and the three national defense ministers -- namely, Prince Norodom Chakrapong, Mr Im Chhuet, and Mr Son Sen. However, representatives of the two committees were not appointed at the meeting. It is expected that another meeting will be held soon to take care of this matter.

CGDK STATEMENT ON DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING

BK280840 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text of CGDK statement on 26 March meeting of the three CGDK defense ministers on the coordinating committee for national defense]

[Text] During the CGDK Cabinet meeting held in Beijing on 17 March 1986 under the August chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk president of Democratic Kampuchea, the CGDK agreed upon the following:

1. In principle, to hold every 2 months a meeting of the three ministers in charge of the coordinating committee for national defense under the chairmanship of the prime minister;
2. To establish a committee that will meet every month and whenever necessary to study measures for the coordination of military activities on the battlefield of the three CGDK factions;
3. To establish a committee to coordinate the propaganda and public relations work about military news and news concerning political, diplomatic, and other activities of the CGDK.

A meeting held on 26 March 1986 under the chairmanship of the prime minister was attended by the three ministers in charge of the coordinating committee for national defense and the relevant officials of the three factions. This meeting was held in order to examine the political and military situation. It noted with satisfaction the progress in all fields, particularly in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The situation more clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressor forces are confronted daily by the CGDK armed forces which are fighting dauntlessly against them.

The general struggle against oppression is being ceaselessly intensified with the heroic participation of Cambodian civilians and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese in big cities and various other areas.

The CGDK 8-point proposal, which was warmly welcomed by freedom- and peace-loving countries, confirms the belief that the Vietnamese authorities, facing all kinds of problems in their war of occupation against Cambodia and meeting with world condemnation and harassing attacks launched by our armed forces against the Vietnamese aggressor troops, will certainly be compelled to hold negotiations with the coalition government to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

To ensure better and more effective coordination in military activities agreed upon by the three factions in accordance with the Kuala Lumpur statement dated 22 June 1982, the meeting on 26 March attentively examined the establishment of the committees mentioned from two points of view, that is, the preparation and function of these committees. The three factions of the Cambodian coalition government unanimously agreed to further strengthen and expand their cooperation in their all-round struggle in the military, political, and diplomatic fields, until Cambodia is totally liberated from the Vietnamese aggressor troops. The meeting of the CGDK coordinating committee in charge of national defense proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternity.

[Dated] 26 March 1986

VODK: OPEN LETTER TO SRV PEOPLE ON CGDK PROPOSAL

BK290932 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Cambodian people's open letter to Vietnamese people calling on them to pressure Hanoi authorities to accept the CGDK 8-point peace proposal in order to end the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Cambodia]

[Text] On 17 March 1986, the CGDK made an important 8-point proposal for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The proposal calls on the Hanoi authorities to hold negotiations with the tripartite CGDK in order to discuss the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. We set a plan for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in two phases within a definite period of time. After the first phase of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Heng Samrin may enter into negotiation with the tripartite CGDK in order to set up a quadripartite coalition government. This quadripartite coalition government will hold free elections under the supervision of a UN observer group.

After the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Cambodia will be restored as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country, united in her own territorial integrity, and having a liberal democratic regime, without any foreign military bases on her soil. A UN observer group will be posted in Cambodia for the first 2 or 3 years to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality. This proposal is very flexible and reasonable. It displays the sincere desire of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means.

Despite the fact that during the past more than 7 years the Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Cambodia has wreaked untold destruction in terms of lives, natural resources, and property on Cambodia, Cambodia will not ask for any compensation from nor harbor any grudge against Vietnam. Cambodia is willing to sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression and to coexist peacefully and have normal contacts with the SRV forever. For this reason, this proposal of the CGDK does not harm the Hanoi authorities nor affect the interest of the Vietnamese nation and people. On the contrary, this proposal is very useful and important for both the Cambodian and Vietnamese people and for peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

It is useful for the Vietnamese nation and people because if the Hanoi authorities accept this CGDK proposal and put an end to their war of aggression in Cambodia, first, the Vietnamese people, particularly the Vietnamese youths, will not be sent to die for nothing in the war of aggression in Cambodia. Secondly, the dumping of a large quantity of Vietnamese property and natural resources on the war of aggression against Cambodia which has seriously affected the Vietnamese economy and the people's livelihood will be ended. And thirdly, Vietnam will be able to mobilize its natural resources and labor forces to rebuild its economy and improve the Vietnamese people's livelihood which has been ruined in the past several years due to the war.

Therefore, the Cambodian people call on the Vietnamese people to jointly demand the Hanoi authorities to accept the 8-point peace proposal made recently by the CGDK. This is because this proposal is aimed at putting an end to all the suffering, misery, and destruction suffered by the Cambodian people as well as the Vietnamese people. As seen by the Vietnamese themselves, in waging war of aggression against Cambodia during the past more than 7 years, the Hanoi authorities have caused great destruction to the Vietnamese nation. But, the Le Duan clique does not want to end this destructive war.

There is no sign indicating that the clique wants to end this war. On the contrary, the clique has stubbornly carried on this war of aggression. Therefore, only the pressure exerted by the Vietnamese people, together with the Cambodian people's struggle on the battlefield and the pressure from world community, will force the Hanoi authorities to quickly put an end to the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Cambodia.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 27 March 1986

[Signed] The Cambodian people

Open Letter to SRV Soldiers

BK310344 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Open letter" from the Cambodian people and DK National Army to the Vietnamese soldiers, calling on them to demand that the Le Duan authorities accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal in order to put a quick end to the war in Cambodia -- dated 29 March]

[Text] To the Vietnamese soldiers: All of you must have learned that on 17 March 1986 the CGDK made an important proposal to the Le Duan authorities for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. In this proposal, the CGDK displays several concessions to the Hanoi authorities. Cambodia, the victim of the Le Duan clique's most destructive war of aggression, does not ask for any compensation from the Le Duan government. Cambodia asks the Le Duan government only to withdraw its troops from Cambodia in two phases within a definite period of time. At the same time, the CGDK clearly and firmly states that after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, Cambodia, which will then be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country, united in her own territorial integrity and with no foreign troops on her soil, is willing to sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression and to coexist peacefully and have normal contacts with the SRV forever. It is the sincere desire of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to coexist peacefully with Vietnam, our neighbor.

This CGDK proposal is very reasonable and flexible. Nothing in it is too difficult for the Vietnamese authorities to accept. On the contrary, this proposal is very useful and significant for both the Cambodian and Vietnamese people as well as for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. If the Hanoi authorities accept this proposal, the Cambodian problem will be resolved immediately all kinds of misery and suffering by the Cambodian nation and people and the Vietnamese nation and people will end; and peace, security, and stability will return to Southeast Asia.

Therefore, the Cambodian people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army call on all Vietnamese soldiers who are waging a most destructive war of aggression in Cambodia to jointly struggle and demand that the Hanoi authorities accept this CGDK 8-point peace proposal in order to put an end to all the misery and suffering of the Cambodian nation and people as well as that of the Vietnamese nation and people and, to end all the bloodshed and the wasteful loss of life of Vietnamese soldiers on the Cambodian battlefield, and to enable all Vietnamese soldiers to return home quickly to live peacefully with their families.

If the Le Duan clique is allowed to carry on its war of aggression in Cambodia, the misery and destruction suffered by the Cambodian nation and people and the Vietnamese nation and people will continue and even grow. Moreover, it is useless for the Le Duan Clique to stubbornly carry on its war of aggression against Cambodia, because this most destructive and inhumane war of aggression will certainly suffer total defeat, just as the Hitler clique's war did.

You must have seen with your own eyes how many Vietnamese soldiers have been killed, wounded, or maimed on the Cambodian battlefield every day; how the Vietnamese soldiers on the Cambodian battlefield have lost their fighting will and deserted their ranks; and how have the Vietnamese aggressor troops are hated, opposed, and counterattacked by the Cambodian people in cooperation with the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in all areas. Therefore, we call on all Vietnamese soldiers to take action in order to help put a quick end to this most destructive war of aggression so that all of you will be able to avoid being wounded, maimed, blinded, or killed for nothing in this unjust war of aggression. Moreover, you will be able to quickly return to your wives, parents, and children at home.

[Signed] The Cambodian people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army
[Dated] 29 March 1986

SRV AIRCRAFT STRAFE KOMPONG CHHNANG VILLAGES

BK280649 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Mar 86

["News commentary": "The Vietnamese enemy has sent an airplane and Helicopters To Strafe and Kill Our People in Kompong Leng District"]

[Text] On 13 March, the Vietnamese Enemy Has Sent an Airplane and Helicopters To strafe the people's villages in an area from Tuol Leav to Boeng Preah in Kompong Leng District of Kompong Chhnange Province, killing six inhabitants and two oxen and damaging our people's property and houses.

Using an airplane and helicopters to strafe and kill our innocent people in such a barbarous and cruel manner clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered more serious defeats and are at a total impasse on the Cambodian battlefield. Their infantry has become desperate due to vigorous daily attacks on all battlefields by our National Army. Therefore, they have turned to using aircraft to boost the morale of their soldiers and to disperse our National Army's forces.

Moreover, this use of aircraft clearly attests to the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities' obstinately continuing to massacre our Cambodian people in an attempt to exterminate the Cambodian race and annex Cambodia to form an Indochinese federation as a spring-board for their aggressive and expansionist policy against the countries in Southeast Asia.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS NEW BULGARIAN PREMIER

BK290959 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 29 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has sent a congratulatory message to Georgi Atanasov, on the occasion of his nomination as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The message reads: On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Lao people and on my own behalf, I would like to convey sincere congratulations to you. I strongly believe that with your capacity and a well of experiences you have, you will be able to consolidate the socialist construction efforts in Bulgaria, and further the socialist community force, peace and international security.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATES FRANCE'S CHIRAC

BK281034 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 28 (OANA-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has sent his congratulations to the new French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, on the occasion of the latter's nomination to the premiership post.

In his message, K. Phomvihan wished that the long standing friendship relations between Laos and France be further developed for the interests of the two countries peoples. For the same purpose, the Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also sent his congratulations to the new French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

MEETING HAILS 'SUCCESS' OF CPSU CONGRESS

BK281036 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 28 (KPL) -- A meeting was held here at the municipal theatre to hail the success of the 27th congress of the CPSU with more than 1,000 representatives of mass organisations, cadres and workers attended. Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the PSA; Khamsouk Sia-gnaseng, member of the Party CC, minister and president of the Laos-USSR friendship association; Khambou Sounisai, member of the Party CC, deputy-secretary of the party committee of Vientiane and chairman of Vientiane administration; Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the Party CC, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union and other high ranking officials were also present at the meeting.

V. Sobchenko, the Soviet ambassador together with other socialist ambassadors, representatives of international organisations to Laos were also on hand.

Addressing the meeting, Khamsouk Sia-gnaseng said that the party, government and people of Laos are very satisfied with the results of the 27th congress of the CPSU, hailed great achievements scored by the fraternal courageous Soviet people in the struggle for the communist ideals and for the safeguarding of a lasting peace in the world.

V. Sobchenko expressed his views that the 27th congress of the CPSU was a historic event of great significance in the political life of the Soviet people and carried important meaning to the world as a whole.

On the other hand, they also evaluated the fraternal solidarity, all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries which are being effectively strengthened with each passing day.

PASASON GREETS VIENTIANE MUNICIPAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK280700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Mar 86

[PASASON editorial: "Congress of Historic Significance for Residents of Vientiane Municipality" -- date not given]

[Text] The first congress of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality was closed with glorious success on 20 March 1986 after 3-days of work. The congress of workers and laborers in Vientiane Municipality is a historic turning point marking the growth and strength of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality. It has created a new posture for the residents of this municipality to march forward to score new victories. This important political event has created not only great joy and elation for the residents of Vientiane Municipality but also enthusiasm and strong confidence for the entire party, army, and masses throughout the country.

Over the past 10 years, under the leadership of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, resolutely enhancing the perseverance for self-reliance and self-sufficiency, and persisting in strengthening themselves in accordance with the line of the party, the residents of Vientiane Municipality have fully applied the tradition of gallant struggle and heroic deeds performed during the period of national-democratic revolution to the tasks of socialist transformation and construction in the municipality into the political, economic, cultural, and social center for the entire country.

In the field of national defense and public security, the Vientiane residents have managed to securely defend our territory and waters to successfully ensure security and order for our society and for all meetings and ceremonies to celebrate various occasions marked by the party Central Committee.

In the economic construction field, satisfactory achievements have been scored. The most outstanding success is the agricultural field in which efforts have been made to promote rice farming, carry out intensive agriculture, expand the acreage of rice-fields, increase production seasons, and build irrigation projects so as to increase production efficiency and gradually become self-sufficient in food supply. At present, there are 36,200 hectares of ricefields and 51 small- and medium-size irrigation systems and water pumping stations capable of irrigating some 10,000 hectares of rice-fields. Worthy of note is that dry season rice farming has now become a normal activity among the residents of this municipality. The efficiency of seasonal rice production has increased from 1.5 metric tons of rice per hectare to 2.4 and of dry season rice production from 1.6 to 2.7. Compared to 1976, the acreage of land in shifting cultivation has decreased 60 percent. The overall rice production output has also increased to the point that one resident of the municipality is entitled to consume 360 kg [per year].

The planting of substitute crops and industrial trees and livestock raising have also been vigorously promoted. Compared to 1976, the volume of this work has increased 56 percent. Considerable progress has been made in agricultural collectivization. An estimated 24 percent of farming families have joined in this work.

In addition to achievements in the agricultural field, changes for the better have taken place in the forestry, handicraft, industrial, communications, transport, trade, cultural, educational, and public health sectors. An exemplary and laudable endeavor by Vientiane Municipality to turn completely toward the east is tremendously fruitful. With regard to the work of building the party and training cadres, it has received much attention and has scored fine achievements. The ranks of party cadres and members have grown larger and stronger both quantitatively and qualitatively. All this has become a decisive factor contributing to the successes scored by Vientiane Municipality in the past 10 years.

In his address to the first congress of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan highly valued progressive factors and firm victories scored by Vientiane municipal residents in the past 10 years. He urged and guided all the delegates to pay attention to stepping up the implementation of the party's political duties in the new period so as to contribute to enhancing and developing the consolidated strength of the revolution in our country.

On the basis of its lucid understanding of the location and important role of Vientiane Municipality and the urgent call of the new period of the revolution, the first congress of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality unanimously adopted the direction, duties, laws, and some major measures in order to build Vientiane Municipality into a metropolitan capital that is firm politically, strong in national defense and public security, rich and prosperous economically, and socially and culturally progressive. This is the heavy but honorable duty of the people of Vientiane Municipality, who, in the immediate future, are called to increase unity around the party committee of the municipality and to implement together the resolutions adopted at this historic congress with actual deeds so as to score more glorious achievements.

Thanks to the multi-faceted achievements in our national defense and economic, social, and cultural developments in the past 10 years, which have now become a firm foundation for the years to come, we firmly believe that under the correct, talented, and creative leadership of the party committee of the municipality, and under the beacon of the resolutions and important documents adopted at the first congress of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, the residents of Vientiane will march forward with firm steps to score yet new greater achievements and victories in order to build this capital into the political, economic, cultural, and social center for the new regime -- the outstanding socialist regime -- and to become the heart of the entire Lao people.

CPV CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK291005 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 29 (KPL) -- The CPV's Control Committee delegation led by its head Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV CC, ended its 9-day visit here today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of its Control Committee, and Vu Tien, charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy here. Opinions on the development of the party control work between the two countries were exchanged during the Vietnamese delegation's stay here.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SIGUR IN BANGKOK

Meets With Prem

BK281428 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The new U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific Affairs, Dr Gaston Joseph Sigur, met Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0900 today. He was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Thailand William A. Brown. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, Director General of the Political Affairs Department M.R. Thep Thewakun, Director General of the Economic Affairs Department Danai Dulalamptha, Director of the National Intelligence Agency Piya Chakkaphak, and Secretary to the Prime Minister Lieutenant General Chantharakhup Sirisut were also present during the meeting.

The prime minister congratulated U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Sigur on his new position and expressed the hope that Thailand and the United States would continue cooperating smoothly.

Mr Sigur noted the good and close relations his country has with Thailand and said it wishes to promote such a relationship. He expressed sympathy for Thailand over the burden it has to take as the front line state close to Indochina, especially the refugee burden. The United States will do its best to help Thailand on this matter. The United States, he said, also realized the repercussions Thailand will have to suffer from the protectionist trade measures adopted into law by the U.S. Congress. The U.S. Government will do its best to alleviate the repercussions on Thailand from those measures.

Meets With Sitthi

BK290243 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The U.S. Government is currently studying the legal aspect of the War Reserve Stockpile (WRS), which will be set up here, Gaston Sigur, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, told Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said that during the 30-minute meeting between the two, they discussed four outstanding issues that included the WRS, the Kampuchean problem, the impact on the Farm Act on Thai economy and the upcoming meeting between President Ronald Reagan and ASEAN foreign ministers in Bali on May 1.

Sigur arrived here Thursday for a four-day visit. He also met Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday.

The stockpile system has been under discussion by officials of the armed forces, but the details and terms of WRS have not yet been finalized. During a recent visit, Commander-in-Chief of the US Pacific Command Adm Ronald Hays said that the arrangement between Thailand and the U.S. to establish the WRS had reached the final stage.

An informed source told THE NATION, it would take some time for officials from the two sides to examine and agree on the legal aspect of WRS. It has not yet decided which country will pay for the incurred expense and maintenance of the WRS and who has the authority to issue orders to utilize the stockpile, the source said.

The stockpile programme will be a major topic of discussion during the April 7-9 visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. A possible arms stockpile was mentioned in a memorandum of understanding on logistic support which was signed in New York last October by Prem and Weinberger.

The source said that there are a few sites which the Thai military have been considering for the location of the WRS. Either Lopburi or Phitsanulok could be used as the site, he added.

U.S. SINCERITY TO FOREIGN LEADERS QUESTIONED

BK281120 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 19-25 Mar 86 pp 35, 36

[Article: "The U.S. Nature; For How Many More Years Will it be Trustworthy?"]

[Excerpts] What happened in the Philippines is the latest example showing that the United States does not know how to choose its friends. U.S. leaders' friends are always foreign leaders who are corrupt and oppressive and who think only of making themselves rich. They always end up toppled by newcomers and are forced to leave their countries for exile in foreign lands without help from the United States. This is what has happened since the end of World War II.

Ferdinand Marcos has always been a close friend of U.S. leaders. His interest is linked with that of the United States in different aspects including the U.S. naval and air bases in the Philippines. A change of leadership in the Philippines was something the United States could not easily accept. This resulted in humiliation and pain for both countries.

President Ronald Reagan and top leaders in the present U.S. Government believed that they had to support Marcos in power in the Philippines because the country would immediately fall to the communists if Marcos were no longer president. This is why Reagan tried his best to protect Marcos to the last minute. Although he was aware of Marcos' election fraud, he defended Marcos saying the fraud was practiced by both sides and he suggested that Mrs Aquino should team up with Marcos in working for democracy and the development of the Philippines. When Marcos was forced to leave the Philippines, Reagan and his mouthpiece even praised Marcos for his sacrifice and said his action had saved the Philippines from bloodshed.

Persecution of political opponents, violations of human rights, corruption and looting of the Philippine people's money by the Marcos family, deprivation of democracy for the Philippine people, all would not have happened had the U.S. leadership told its friend, that is Marcos, a stubborn leader, to abandon such a disastrous practice.

Worse than not telling him what he should do and encouraging him toward the right course, the U.S. Government even turned a blind eye to the evil things Marcos and his colleagues did. Countries which are allies of the United States such as Thailand should draw a lesson from what happened in the Philippines.

Top leaders in the present U.S. Government should find out who else among the foreign leaders they are supporting is adopting a repressive policy against the people the way Marcos did, and who is still enjoying material and moral support from the United States.

The Reagan doctrine, or the support of movements by local people against policies or activities of the Soviet Union in those respective countries, is spreading the world over with the strong backing of the U.S. Government leaders who approve a huge budget for the funding of the program. The program is being carried out by the CIA, well-known for its world record of toppling governments, killing masses of people in countries with different ideologies, and creating ideological conflicts and fighting. This role has brought to the open U.S. involvement in those calamities in other countries.

It is now time for leaders and people in those countries that are allies of the United States to review themselves as well as their relationship with the U.S. leadership in order to seek how sincere the United States is in playing the role of world policeman.

EX-SUPREME COMMANDER ADVOCATES ABOLISHING POST

BK300150 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former Supreme Commander Gen Saibut Koetphon yesterday said he backs a plan to restructure the Supreme Command and abolish the post of supreme commander and its deputies. He told THE NATION that he agreed to the concept on grounds that the top military post was set up in wartime. Under the present circumstances, he said, there was no need to retain the post.

The concept, proposed last year by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, calls for the dissolution of all the top-brass posts above the Armed Forces chief-of-staff. He initially planned to carry out the plan when he retires from military service next year. The blueprint follows the pattern of the U.S. military structure in which the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is directly responsible to the secretary of defense. The president is ex-officio supreme commander of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Saiyut said that before his retirement, he laid down a rule that the supreme commander must be the senior-most commander-in-chief of one of the Armed Forces. According to the regulation, he said, the supreme commander will retain his top post at the military branch to guarantee his powers to command the Armed Forces. The regulation, he said, was designed to strengthen the position of the supreme commander.

Commenting on the plan to set up a war reserve stockpile (WRS) in Thailand, Saiyut said that he agreed in principle to the establishment. He said that the plan was essentially the same as one he put forward while he was in office. However, they differed in ways, Saiyut said. His plan called for establishment in Asia, for example, in South Korea or the Philippines. "I think asking one of our Asian friends to keep the stockpile for us to use in an emergency will enable us to get both rice and weapons at the same time," he said. He added that the establishment of such a stockpile in Asia outside Thailand would be enough to deter enemy aggression.

Referring to reports that a WRS was set up in Thailand before it was dissolved during the heyday of anti-U.S. student activism under the Khukrit government, Saiyut said that the Americans only left ammo dumps in Khon Kaen, Udon Thani and U-Taphao because they could not afford to transport all of them back to the U.S. The Thai military had exhausted the ammo dumps, he said.

Saiyut said that he did not think anybody would stage a coup as a result of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's decision to retire Gen Athit because the people would in that case know the reason behind the coup. While there are groups which support the second term extension for Gen Athit in the army, there are also groups who oppose it, according to Saiyut.

NHAN DAN CARRIES BORDER TREATY WITH PRK

BK220654 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 86 p 2

["Full text" of 27 December 1985 SRV-PRK National Border Delimitation Treaty]

[Text] The SRV Council of State and the PRK Council of State, with the desire to constantly consolidate and develop the special Vietnam-Cambodia relationship on the basis of the principles of total equality and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and to constantly strengthen militant solidarity and mutual assistance in all respects so as to promote national prosperity and ensure a happy life for the peoples of both countries;

To delimit officially the national border between the SRV and the PRK with the aim of building a common border of lasting peace and friendship;

Decided to sign this treaty and nominated their plenipotentiaries: Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for the SRV Council of State and Foreign Minister Hun Sen for the PRK Council of State.

The plenipotentiaries of both sides, after having exchanged their credentials and found them to be valid, agreed on the following:

Article 1

Pursuant to Article 1 of the treaty on the principles for the settlement of border problems between the SRV and the PRK signed on 20 July 1983 and pursuant to the minutes signed by the two governments' delegations to the joint committee on 13 July 1984 and 8 December 1984, the two sides agree to delimit the national land border between the SRV and the PRK along a general north-south direction as follows:

Starting from the meeting point of the three national borders of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, the border goes south-southwest along the mountain ridge down to cut across a gully at coordinates 1622.610-755.280; goes up along the mountain ridge to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1621.125-775.025; stretches along a straight line for approximately 3,650 (three thousand six hundred and fifty) meters to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1616.515-774.600; veers southwest along the mountain ridge to pass height 1018 and reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1613.630-771.550; veers south along the mountain ridge to pass height 782 to reach a spot at coordinates 1609.400-772.835; veers southwest along the mountain ridge to pass a spot at coordinates 1605.150-770.625 and Heights 1054 (Ngok Poun), 924, and 1022; veers northwest along the mountain ridge to pass a spot at coordinates 1593.725-765.715 and Height 837 to reach Height 957;

Veers south-southwest along the mountain ridge to cut across an unnamed spring at coordinates 1594.765-762.735; passes a mountain crest at coordinates 1594.950-762.000; cuts across an unnamed spring at coordinates 1593.650-761.300 to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1591.125-761.460; goes down along the gully to reach a spot at coordinates 1590.875-762.540; goes up to a spot at coordinates 1590.160-762.020; follows the mountain ridge to pass heights 1441, 1412, 465, 734, 885, 903, 754, 847, 697, 614, and 710 and reach a spot at coordinates 1560.280-752.250;

Veers southeast along the mountain ridge to cut across a gully at coordinates 1558.850-754.390; goes up along the mountain ridge to cut across a gully at coordinates 1558.555-754.850;

follows the mountain ridge to pass heights 338 and 421 and reaches a spot at coordinates 1557.550-757.580; veers south along the mountain ridge to reach a spot at coordinates 1555.995-747.445; veers west to reach a spot at coordinates 1555.905-755.935; veers south-southwest along the mountain ridge to reach a spot at coordinates 1550.610-754.995 and pass height 324; goes down to cut across an unnamed spring and reach the spring's right bank at coordinates 1547.190-758.095; veers east along the right bank of the unnamed spring to reach the right bank of Nam Sathay at coordinates 1548.415-764.340; veers south along the right bank of Nam Sathay to reach the right bank of Sesane at coordinates 1540.010-766.095; follows Sesane (along its left bank or along its currents as shown in the attached map) to reach a spot at coordinates 1525.950-765.365; veers southeast along a straight line for approximately 3,150 (three thousand one hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1524.150-767.940; follows a straight line for approximately 1,200 (one thousand, two hundred) meters to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1524.040-769.150; follows a straight line for approximately 3,400 (three thousand four hundred) meters to cut across Route No. 19 and reach an unnamed spring at coordinates 1522.350-772.070; follows a straight line for approximately 2,950 (two thousand nine hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1520.490-774.345; follows a straight line for approximately 6,100 (six thousand and one hundred) meters to reach height 271; follows a straight line for approximately 3,500 (three thousand five hundred and fifty) meters to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1511.800-778.425;

Veers south along a straight line for approximately 4,600 (four thousand six hundred) meters to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1507.160-773.700; veers south along a straight line for approximately 11,550 (eleven thousand five hundred and fifty) meters to reach height 468; veers south along a straight line for approximately 18,550 (eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1478.180-785.400; veers south-southwest along a straight line for approximately 36,950 (thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty) meters to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1443.840-771.215; follows a straight line for approximately 2,200 (two thousand two hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1441.775-770.450; veers south-southwest along the mountain ridge to cut across an unnamed spring and reach the spring's left bank at coordinates 1440.580-771.000;

Veers south along the left bank of the unnamed spring to reach the confluence of the Srepok River (Dak Krong) and the Prek Dak Dam River at coordinates 1440.055-770.650; follows the Prek Dak Dam River's right bank to reach a spot at coordinates 1362.050-769.540; veers west-southwest along a gully to reach the right bank of an unnamed spring at coordinates 1361.825-768.730; veers south-southwest along the unnamed spring's right bank to reach a spot at coordinates 1360.360-768.225; follows the mountain ridge, runs across a saddle and down along a gully to reach the right bank of the O Por River at coordinates 1359.800-766.345; veers south-southwest along the O Por River's right bank to reach a spot on the northern edge of Route No. 309 at coordinates 1354.475-765.270;

Veers northwest along the northern edge of Route No. 309 to reach a spot at coordinates 1355.760-761.250; follows the eastern edge of a trail to reach a spot at coordinates 1360.150-759.665; veers west along a gully and cuts across the Prek Dak Dang River to reach its left bank at coordinates 1362.950-749.050; follows the Prek Dak Dang River's left bank to cut across a spot at coordinates 1362.950-749.050; then follows the Dak Huyt River's left bank to reach a spot at coordinates 1337.455-717.475; follows a straight line for approximately 3,400 (three thousand four hundred) meters to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1336.205-714.300; veers south-southwest along a mountain ridge to reach a mountain crest at coordinates 1335.740-714.145; follows a gully to reach the right bank of the Dak Jerman River to reach a spot at coordinates 1323.950-677.580;

Veers west along a straight line for approximately 10,700 (ten thousand seven hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1323.280-666.950; veers north-northeast to reach a spot at coordinates 1323.800-667.160; veers east to reach a spot at coordinates 1323.890-667.785; veers northwest to reach a spot at coordinates 1324.250-667.420; veers west along the left bank of the Prek Kriou (Prek Chriv) River to reach a trail at coordinates 1323.760-654.170; veers south-southeast along a straight line for approximately 13,200 (thirteen thousand two hundred) meters to reach the junction of a trail and the right bank of the stream Cham (Tonle Cham) at coordinates 1311.960-660.210; follows the right bank of the stream Cham (Tonle Cham) to reach a spot at coordinates 1290.375-658.630;

Veers west to pass through the spots at coordinates 1290.270-656.700, 1290.995-655.875, 1290.925-654.690, 1292.620-652.850, 1929.650-652.050, 1292.930-651.450, 1293.075-649.825, 1291.350-646.000, 1291.865-645.740, 1290.815-643.950; to reach a spot at coordinates 1290.650-642.000; veers north to cut across Prek Paplam at coordinates 1291.285-641.955;

Veers northwest to cut across O Ngiev at coordinates 1292.330-639.830 and reaches a spot west of a trail at coordinates 1293.950-638.875; follows the western edge of the trail leading to Ph. Chhung to reach a spot at coordinates 1295.775-638.340; veers west-northwest to pass through a spot at coordinates 1296.260-635.445; cuts across Prek Atung at coordinates 1296.825-634.040; passes through a spot at coordinates 1296.450-632.995; reaches a spot at coordinates 1296.725-632.325; follows the southern edge of a trail to reach a spot at coordinates 1297.770-630.850; veers north-northwest to cut across an unnamed spring at coordinates 1299.315-629.920; veers southwest to reach a spot at coordinates 1298.500-628.710; veers northwest to cut across an unnamed spring at coordinates 1298.860-628.150; veers southwest to cut across a trail of Phum Chrak Kranh at coordinates 1298.230-627.250 and reaches a spot at coordinates 1297.380-626.625; veers northwest and passes through the spots at coordinates 1298.115-621.645, 1299.570-620.355, 1299.655-619.580, and 1300.435-619.440; cuts across Prek Kdol at coordinates 1301.375-617.215 to reach a spot at coordinates 1301.750-617.010; veers west and passes through the spots at coordinates 1301.705-614.460 and 1302.050-613.850; cuts across the spring Chor at coordinates 1301.610-612.015; veers southwest and passes through the spots at coordinates 1298.730-610.490, 1296.000-611.050, 1293.415-609.280, 1293.645-608.940, and 1291.395-606.925; cuts across Route no. 22 (78) at coordinates 1290.755-607.340 to reach a spot at coordinates 1286.550-604.390; veers northwest to reach the southern part of a trail at a spot at coordinates 1286.825-603.380; follows the southwestern edge of the trail to reach a spot at coordinates 1290.715-597.210; veers southwest to pass through the spots at coordinates 1290.050-595.225 and 1289.000-593.260; cuts across Route no. 24 at coordinates 1287.690-592.345 to reach a spot at coordinates 1287.465-591.650; veers south-southwest to cut across Route no. 24 at coordinates 1286.540-591.680; cuts across an unnamed spring to reach its left bank at coordinates 1284.900-591.215;

Follows the unnamed spring's left bank to reach the left bank of the Ben Go (Tonle Meanchey) stream at coordinates 1284.200-588.745; follows the left bank of the Ben Go and Cai Bac (Tonle Meanchey, Tonle Roti, and Kompong Kdei) streams to reach a spot at coordinates 1261.650-597.150; cuts across the Cai Bac stream to reach the right bank of the Cai Cay (Prek Kompong Spean) stream; follows the right bank of the Cai Cay stream to reach Route no. 24 at coordinates 1260.475-595.465; veers south to pass through the spots at coordinates 1259.000-596.360, 1257.050-595.425, 1256.465-596.760, 1253.280-596.050, and 1250.800-595.050; cuts across the Nang Dinh (Prek Anlung Kei) stream at coordinates 1247.980-594.650 to reach a spot at coordinates 1246.855-595.165; veers east along the southern edge of a trail to reach a spot at coordinates 1247.200-599.600;

veers south along the western edge of the trail to cut across Route no. 13 (242) at coordinates 1243.250-599.650; follows the eastern edge of the trail to reach a spot at coordinates 1242.360-599.920; veers southeast to pass through the spots at coordinates 1239.880-601.630, 1238.600-603.150, 1237.490-605.915, 1237.770-607.000, 1236.950-611.150, 1231.425-612.165, 1239.370-615.700, and 1226.700-618.010; veers northeast to cut across an unnamed spring at coordinates 1227.130-619.080; veers southeast to pass through a spot at coordinates 1225.675-620.410; cuts across the unnamed spring at coordinates 1223.775-621.195; veers northeast to pass through the spots at coordinates 1225.770-623.180 and 1226.620-624.900 to reach a spot at coordinates 1227.205-626.490;

Veers south-southeast along a straight line for approximately 3,500 (three thousand five hundred) meters to cut across Route no. 1 at coordinates 1224.350-628.510; follows a straight line for 3,300 (three thousand three hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1221.515-630.615; follows a straight line for approximately 4,300 (four thousand three hundred) meters to cut across a trail at coordinates 1217.250-630.675; follows a straight line for approximately 2,250 (two thousand two hundred and fifty) meters to cut across Route no. 6A at coordinates 1215.050-631.175 and reaches a spot at coordinates 1213.190-632.125; veers west to pass through a spot at coordinates 1213.070-629.450 (a trail junction) and cuts across the Soc Noc (Steng Mesar Thngak) stream at coordinates 1213.710-627.480; follows the southern bank of the Soc Noc stream to reach a spot at coordinates 1214.065-626.600; veers southwest to reach a spot at coordinates 1213.350-635.445; veers south to cut across Stoeng Tadev at coordinates 1211.225-625.645 and reaches a spot at coordinates 1209.500-626.290; veers south-southwest along a straight line for approximately 3,300 (three thousand three hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1206.580-624.725; veers south-southeast along a straight line for approximately 4,100 (four thousand one hundred) meters to reach the trail junction of Ba Thu hamlet at coordinates 1203.470-627.400; follows a straight line for approximately 6,150 (six thousand one hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1197.995-630.245; follows a straight line for approximately 5,250 (five thousand two hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1192.775-630.490.

Veers northwest along a straight line for approximately 3,600 (three thousand, six hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1195.080-627.735; veers west along a straight line for approximately 7,500 (seven thousand, five hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1194.650-620.225; follows a straight line for approximately 2,850 (two thousand, eight hundred, and fifty) meters to cut across a trail at coordinates 1195.130-617.440; veers northwest along a straight line for approximately 8,050 (eight thousand, fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1199.785-610.895; follows a straight line for approximately 6,100 (six thousand, one hundred) meters to cut across a trail at coordinates 1204.140-606.615; follows a straight line for approximately 3,550 (three thousand, five hundred, and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1206.500-603.950; follows a straight line for approximately 450 (four hundred, fifty) meters to cut across O Kampong Rou and reach the west bank of that stream at coordinates 1206.710-603.565;

Veers south-southwest along the west bank of O Kampong Rou or Ca Ro Stream to reach a spot at coordinates 1198.010-602.575; veers west-northwest along a straight line for approximately 4,000 (four thousand) meters to cut across a trail at coordinates 1198.620-598.660; follows a straight line for approximately 5,800 (five thousand, eight hundred) meters to cut across Prek Kampong Roteh and reach the west bank of that stream at coordinates 120.740-593.250; veers north along the west bank of Prek Kampong Roteh to reach a spot at coordinates 1201.245-593.305; veers north-northeast along a straight line for approximately 3,850 (three thousand, eight hundred, and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1204.710-594.875;

veers northwest along a straight line for approximately 4,600 (four thousand, six hundred) meters to cut across route 258 (1010) at coordinates 1208.500-592.225; follows a straight line for approximately 5,500 (five thousand, five hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1212.765-588.765; follows a straight line for approximately 7,400 (seven thousand, four hundred) meters to cut across an unnamed stream feeding into Long Khot stream at coordinates 1219.415-585.515;

Veers west-southwest along the north bank of Long Khot stream, Cai Co stream (Prek Kampong Svay), Cai Trot stream, and Cai Co stream to reach a spot at coordinates 1210.100-555.650; veers northwest to cut across Tam Ly River (Prek Trabek) and reach the west bank of that river at coordinates 1210.605-554.895; veers southwest along the west bank of Tam Ly River to reach the north bank of So Ha river (Prek Kraom) at coordinates 1210.075-554.620; follows the north bank of So Ha river to reach the north bank of Cai Xu stream at coordinates 1202.170-539.000; follows the north bank of Cai Xu stream to reach a spot at coordinates 1210.560-538.680; follows the north bank of an unnamed stream to reach the middle of So Thuong River (Prek Kaoh Sampou) at coordinates 1200.210-537.315; veers northwest along the middle of So Thuong river to reach a spot at coordinates 1204.205-529.380;

Veers west-southwest along a straight line for approximately 2,850 (two thousand, eight hundred, and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1203.795-526.560; veers west-northwest along a straight line for approximately 2,700 (two thousand, seven hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1204.695-524.000; follows a straight line for approximately 2,250 (two thousand, two hundred, and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1205.900-522.115; veers west along a straight line for approximately 1,900 (one thousand, nine hundred) meters to cut across the Cuu Long (Mekong) river and reaches a spot at coordinates 1205.950-520.215; veers northwest along a straight line for approximately 3,000 (three thousand) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1207.215-517.475; veers west along a straight line for approximately 2,700 (two thousand, seven hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1207.050-514.790; follows a straight line for approximately 2,500 (two thousand, five hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1206.650-512.310; runs parallel with Prek Bak Nam and some 150 (one hundred and fifty) meters away from the south bank of that stream to reach the eastern edge of Bac Nam Island at coordinates 1207.325-511.300 and then goes upstream along the eastern edge of that island right in the middle of Hau Giang (Tonle Bassac) river to reach a spot at coordinates 1209.180-512.970; veers north-northwest along an unnamed stream to reach a spot in the middle of Hau Giang (Tonle Bassac) river at coordinates 1211.305-512.000; goes upstream right in the middle of that river to reach a spot at coordinates 1210.950-509.440;

Veers southwest to run parallel with Bin Chi stream and some 50 (fifty) meters to 100 (one hundred) meters away from the west bank of that stream as shown in the attached map for a distance of approximately 2,200 (two thousand, two hundred) meters until reaching a bend, then goes parallel with and about 150 (one hundred and fifty) meters away from the bank to meet Chau Doc River (Prek Moat Chruk) and cuts across that river at coordinates 1204.225-504.500; follows a straight line for approximately 1,100 (one thousand, one hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1203.690-503.550; veers south-southeast along a straight line for approximately 2,500 (two thousand, five hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1201.250-504.170; follows a straight line for approximately 6,050 (six thousand and fifty) meters to cut across an unnamed stream at coordinates 1195.810-506-825; follows a straight line for approximately 1,500 (one thousand, five hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1194.295-506.755; follows a straight line for approximately 1,100 (one thousand, one hundred) meters to cut across Tra Keo River (Stoeng Takev) and reach a spot at coordinates 1193.250-507.240; follows a straight line for approximately 1,750 (one thousand, seven hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1191.500-507.600;

follows a straight line for approximately 1,150 (one thousand, one hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1191.040-508.650; follows a straight line for approximately 3,000 (three thousand) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1188.620-510.460; follows a straight line for approximately 3,800 (three thousand, eight hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1184.890-511.080;

Veers southwest along a straight line for approximately 13,250 (thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty) meters to cut across an unnamed stream at coordinates 1178.250-499.615; follows a straight line for approximately 4,650 (four thousand, six hundred, and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1175.700-495.680; veers south-southwest along a straight line for approximately 3,650 (three thousand, six hundred and fifty) meters to cut across Cay Duong stream at coordinates 1172.960-493.310; follows a straight line for approximately 8,250 (eight thousand, two hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1165.740-489.210; follows a straight line for approximately 4,300 (four thousand, three hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1162.825-486.050; veers west along a straight line for approximately 12,450 (twelve thousand, four hundred and fifty) meters to cut across Can stream at coordinates 1162.450-473.515; veers west-northwest along a straight line for approximately 6,850 (six thousand, eight hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1164.600-467.000; follows a straight line for approximately 5,300 (five thousand, three hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1164.855-461.710; veers south along a straight line for approximately 1,050 (one thousand and fifty) meters to cut across a trail at coordinates 1163.800-461.660; veers west to run parallel with and some 150 (one hundred and fifty) meters away from the north bank of Vinh Te Canal and cut across Giang Thanh stream (Stoeng Tonhon) to reach a spot at coordinates 1164.200-456.450;

Veers southwest to cut across Route 161 at coordinates 1164.050-456.280; follows the western edge of a trail to reach a spot at coordinates 1150.000-445.530; veers northwest along a straight line for approximately 1,600 (one thousand, six hundred) meters to cut across an unnamed stream at coordinates 1151.280-444.580; veers north along a straight line for 300 (three hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1151.580-444-575; veers northwest along a straight line for approximately 1,750 (one thousand, seven hundred and fifty) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1152.800-443.320; veers west-southwest along a straight line for approximately 1,600 (one thousand, six hundred) meters to reach a spot at coordinates 1152.520-441.740; follows a straight line for 1,150 (one thousand, one hundred and fifty) meters to cut across Route 8A (17) right in the middle of Xa Xia bridge at coordinates 1152.250-440.640; and from there, runs straight to the end of the national land border between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The national land border between the SRV and the PRK as delineated above is shown on the 1:100,000-scale map of the Geographical Service of Indochina (Service Géographique de l'Indochine) commonly used before 1954 or closest to 1954 (26 map sections are attached) with both sides marking the border segments deemed by them to be rational with a black cross [plus sign printed in parentheses] and marking those segments that are redrawn with a red cross [plus sign printed in parentheses]; and also on a 1:50,000 UTM [Universal Transverse Mercator] map (40 map sections are attached) with both sides verifying with a black symbol (-.-.-.). The two aforementioned sets of maps, called Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, are integral parts of this treaty, and both of them are equally valid. The coordinates mentioned in this article of the treaty are as shown in the 1:50,000 UTM map, using a meter as the unit.

Article 2

Pertaining to problems relating to border rivers, springs, and streams:

1. If border rivers, springs, and streams change their course, the border will remain as it is, without following the new course unless both sides agree otherwise.
2. Islets and sandbars in border rivers, springs, and streams shall fall under the sovereignty of Vietnam if they are located on the Vietnamese side; and they shall fall under the sovereignty of Cambodia if they are located on the Cambodian side.

New islets and sandbars that form after the complete settlement of the border shall also be resolved in accordance with the aforementioned principle.

3. In the case of bridges spanning border rivers, springs, and streams, the border shall cut across the middle of those bridges, irrespective of the position of the border running along the beds of those rivers, springs, and streams.

Article 3

In the sea, both sides refer to Article 2 of the treaty on the principles for settling border problems between the SRV and the PRK which was signed on 20 July 1983, and to Articles 2 and 3 of the treaty on the historical waters of the SRV and the PRK which was signed on 7 July 1982, and both sides agree to the principles for delimiting the sea border in historical waters -- namely the national sea border -- between the SRV and the PRK as follows:

1. The national sea border between the two countries originates from the farthest point of the land border as found in the 1:100,000 and 1:50,000-scale maps attached to the treaty.
2. The national sea border continues to follow a path to be agreed upon by both sides to ensure the division of islands as stipulated under the agreement on the historical waters of the SRV and the PRK.
3. This border line will go through point 0, the adjoining point of the two base lines used to compute the width of each country's territorial waters. This border line will stretch to a point on the external border line of each country's territorial waters.
4. The official sea maps attached to the treaty on the delimitation of national sea border between the two countries will be the 1:182,650-scale sea maps bearing numbers 5394 and 5395 which were printed by the hydrology agency of the French Navy in 1955 and 1956.

Based on these principles, the joint committee shall carry out an on-the-spot survey as soon as possible to delimit the national sea border and draft a treaty on national sea border delimitation between the SRV and the PRK.

Article 4

The two sides agree to set up a joint committee for on-the-spot border delimitation and national border market planting between the SRV and the PRK (called hereafter the joint committee) and entrust it with the following tasks:

Based on Articles 1 and 2 of this treaty, the joint committee will carry out on-the-spot delimitation of the entire national land border between the two countries, plan the locations of national border markers, officially plant national border markers, prepare a map of the national border between the SRV and the PRK which shows the locations of national border markers, and draft a final protocol to wind up on-the-spot border delimitation and market planting.

The final protocol shall serve as an appendix of this treaty. The map of the national border between the SRV and the PRK prepared by the joint committee after finishing on-the-spot border delimitation and market planting shall supersede the map mentioned in the last part of Article 1 of this treaty.

The joint committee shall begin its activities immediately after this treaty becomes effective and carry out its work in accordance with the plans and agreements it adopted; and the joint committee shall terminate its activities upon completion of its tasks as mentioned under Article 4 of this treaty.

Article 5

This treaty shall be ratified and become effective beginning on the date when the letters of ratification are exchanged.

Made in Phnom Penh, the PRK's capital, on 27 December 1985 in two copies, in Vietnamese and Cambodian. Both copies are equally valid.

The SRV's Council of State delegate Nguyen Co Thach

The PRK's Council of State delegate Hun Sen

VPA GENERAL ON CHINESE, U.S. 'WAR OF SABOTAGE'

BK260510 Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 86 pp 1-11, 57

[Lieutenant General Dang Kinh article: "Bring Victories Into Full Play, Continue To Defeat the Enemy's War of Sabotage" -- passages between single slantlines denote italics and double slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] After the defeat of the two wars of aggression at our country's southwestern and northern borders in 1979, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, switched to waging a "multifaceted war of sabotage" against our country. Their scheme was to weaken us so as to eventually annex Vietnam. They advocated sabotaging us in all fields -- economic, political, ideological, cultural, military, and diplomatic -- by resorting to all cruel, insidious tricks.

Beijing's reactionary authorities have determined that our people's Armed Forces are a key target for sabotage in an attempt to slacken their vigilance, weaken their will to fight, erode their confidence, render their organizations ineffective, wear away their material and technical bases, diminish their combat strength... thus making them incapable of fulfilling the tasks entrusted by the party and state.

The Beijing authorities have used many utterly cruel tricks of sabotage, both blatantly and covertly. They have carried out sabotage activities in many fields and from all directions, proceeding steadily and continuously, paying special attention to seeking and exploiting our weaknesses, corrupting people, and undermining organizations, important units and sectors in particular.

On our part, enlightened by the guiding concepts of the Political Bureau's resolution, our people's Armed Forces have resolutely and actively countered the enemy's schemes and tricks of sabotage in all fields and /have scored important initial victories./

//In the military field:// Beijing's reactionary authorities have occupied many spots on the border line, some located hundreds of meters inside our territory. In the past few years, using these occupied spots as bases, they have carried out more than 2,000 armed provocations and cannon and mortar bombardments, hundreds of armed intrusions, ambushes, raids...causing heavy losses of life and property to the people of various nationalities in the border area. More serious still, since April 1984, they have escalated from grabbing isolated spots to using large regular forces to grab several spots in an area, while conducting periodic concentrated artillery shellings along the entire border. They have escalated and developed land-grabbing into "a form of border land-grabbing war" which has become very fierce at times. They have mobilized the forces of 8 of their 11 military districts for land-grabbing activities at our country's border; they have fired more than 1.3 million cannon and mortar shells... (counted up to June 1985).

The Beijing authorities have wanted to provoke our Armed Forces into concentrating on coping with their attacks and to distract them from their basic, long-term construction tasks. They have wanted to cause instability, thereby preventing our country from concentrating on building socialism and discharging its international duties....

To frustrated the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage in the military field, especially to defeat his border land-grabbing war, our Armed Forces and people have dealt fitting blows to the enemy forces. From April 1984 to the end of June 1985, we annihilated and put out of action 17,500 enemies, badly mauled 33 battalions and 2 regiments, destroyed more than 400 cannons and mortars, and set aflame 200 military vehicles and large amounts of other war means of the enemy. We obtained initial success in foiling a number of the enemy's important combat tactics, stalled and repelled almost all enemy land-grabbing attacks, firmly defended and retook many hills occupied by the enemy. At the same time, we promptly countered all enemy shelling, captured hundreds of enemy scout and commando teams surreptitiously intruding into our territory, and so forth.

Our Armed Forces have taken one step further in frustrating the enemy's basic scheme and have had very important initial military success, thereby opening up the prospects for completely foiling all his tricks of sabotage in the military field. On the other hand, we have continued to obtain good results in carrying out the policy of constantly strengthening the border areas through basic, long-term construction work.

The construction of a safety line to control the border and the building of districts into military fortresses have continued to proceed urgently and to improve gradually. We have turned previously weak districts into fairly strong ones and have taken a further step in purifying the border, strictly controlling the population, establishing a border belt, seriously implementing the temporary border defense regulations....

The coastal region is strategically important, but its social aspect, especially in a number of the southern localities, remains rather complex. The enemies have often used these localities as bridgeheads to smuggle people out of the country and to receive reactionary forces returning from foreign countries to carry out surreptitious activities. They have used money, goods, gold, and women to bribe cadres and combatants defending our waters into allowing them to utilize river bank and beach landings. On the sea, in addition to mixing with the ships and boats intruding into our territorial waters for illegal fishing operations, the enemies have organized marine "open-air markets" to trade in contraband, thereby upsetting the market and creating "meeting points" to facilitate intrusions into the country.

In the past years we have foiled 80 percent of the attempts to flee the country and detained thousands of illegal emigrants. The most important thing is that we have promptly uncovered the enemies' schemes and have quickly detected our weaknesses which the enemies might exploit to worm into our ranks and bribe our cadres and combatants into lending them a helping hand. Our territorial waters defense forces have also promptly detained more than 100 foreign ships and boats illegally intruding into our sea areas.

It can be said that the struggle to firmly maintain security at the inland border areas and in the coastal region has proceeded very fiercely every day, every hour between us and the enemies.

The Central Highlands occupies an important position in the Indochinese theater. For this reason, both China and the United States have striven to strengthen the FULRO [United Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races] for use in sabotaging the Vietnamese revolution in particular and the Indochinese revolution as a whole. They have relied on Thailand to build base camps and training centers of the FULRO forces and have used the Pol Pot clique to establish contact with and to guide FULRO elements from Thailand and northeastern Cambodia back to the Central Highlands.

Realizing the importance of annihilating the FULRO remnants, the Central Highlands people have brought their revolutionary traditions into full play, have made every effort to build up political bases and develop production, and have coordinated with the armed forces in persuading FULRO groups still operating surreptitiously to surrender or in hunting them down and rounding them up, thereby gradually advancing toward achieving mastery in this strategic region. The Armed Forces and security service have joined the people in launching many revolutionary movements under the unified leadership of the local party committee echelons. They have persistently carried out the movement for settled life and settled farming, have built up political bases, established militia and self-defense units in nearly all villages and hamlets, and gradually built a new life for the people of various nationalities in the Central Highlands. They have motivated the people to actively coordinate with the army and security forces in pursuing and attacking enemy remnants still hiding in the forests, calling on them to surrender. They have persuaded reactionary groups to report themselves to the authorities, eliminated enemy underground agents, and forced thousands of FULRO members to give themselves up.

In 1981, we smashed a major FULRO operation aimed at smuggling thousands of Central Highlands youths out of the country. Thereafter, we repeatedly attacked and smashed the central FULRO bases in the 3-border and other areas. At the same time, we effectively mounted ambushes and launched attacks against various enemy supply corridors. We have succeeded in virtually snuffing out FULRO activities in many localities, such as Lam Dong and Dac Lac. In reality, the FULRO organization appears to be disintegrating.

However, the FULRO problem is complex and involves many domains, the political and social bases, and all aspects of life of the Central Highlands people. For this reason, there must be an all-out effort on the part of all revolutionary forces if this problem is to be completely resolved.

//In the political, ideological, and cultural fields:// Undermining our Armed Forces politically, ideologically, psychologically, and in their lifestyle is a scheme the enemy considers very important. In realizing this scheme, it has resorted to numerous crafty maneuvers and measures directed against each specific target.

A common enemy maneuver is to release reactionary allegations while offering money, goods, gold, and women as the means of persuasion. In the rear area, it exaggerates negative social phenomena to undermine the confidence of troops and seeks by every means to sabotage the implementation of our military obligation law, even resorting to superstition to prevent youths from joining the Army and to urge soldiers to defy orders and go home. Along with directing political, ideological, and psychological sabotage activities at individuals, the enemy also seeks to undermine whole units.

In the struggle to defeat the enemy's attempts at political, ideological, and psychological sabotage, we have intensively made our soldiers thoroughly understand the revolutionary line and tasks as well the military line and tasks and enhanced their determination to carry out successfully the lines set forth by the party, all the political and military tasks entrusted to them on the front line as well as in the rear, and their internationalist duties. We have enabled cadres and soldiers to see completely through the enemy's cunning and recognize the strategic combat target of our Army and have laid bare the reactionary nature of the enemy; its perfidious schemes and maneuvers; and the fierce, complex, and protracted character of the struggle against the multifaceted war of sabotage, which is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads in the process of building socialism in our country.

At the same time, we have paid great attention to enhancing the quality, revolutionary lifestyle, and nature of the People's Army as well as the fine traditions of "Uncle Ho's soldiers" and have curbed and resolutely overcome negative phenomena in our Army. Along with carrying out political education, we have persistently concentrated efforts on making basic party organizations pure, firm, and strong so they can serve as the nuclei for making the basic units firm and strong.

Investigation into psychological warfare themes right at their sources has had the effect of stamping out false reports and groundless rumors, which are "natural allies" of allegations purposefully circulated among our units by the enemy. We have concentrated on developing and consolidating a number of lagging basic party organizations and resolutely purging backward and degenerate elements while at the same time strictly upholding discipline and promptly investigating and dealing with violations of party discipline and state law.

Conducting a //war of espionage// is basically the enemy's national policy. The enemy has often tried to plant its agents within our internal ranks for the purpose of gathering intelligence and preparing conditions for carrying out bigger schemes on the long term.

China has set up scores of centers to train spies and commandoes close to the border. After training, these spies and commandoes are sent into our country for operations in squad- or platoon-size groups. Among these are traitors to the fatherland, followers of Hoang Van Hoan, and degenerate and degraded individuals who have defected to the enemy.

In addition, China and the United States have also set up espionage centers in some Southeast Asia countries to send infiltrators into our country's interior. The most common enemy maneuver is to establish contact with smugglers of luxury goods and develop them into espionage agents. The "open-air border markets," "ghost markets," and "mobile markets" set up by China along the land border as well as at sea are in effect assembly points for smugglers, degenerate and decadent elements, thugs, reactionaries, and so forth. These people not only want to profit from their trade activities but also serve as enemy spies.

Fully understanding the party's guiding thought and bringing into play a combination of political, administrative, military, and professional measures, our Armed Forces (border defense, naval, local, militia, self-defense, and other forces) -- acting in coordination with security forces and the people -- have effectively counterattacked: They have actively checked the smuggling of goods across the border, promptly discovered scores of infiltration corridors and underground contacts used by smugglers and enemy spies, and placed under surveillance scores of clandestine reactionary organizations with hundreds of members. In particular, we have promptly cracked down on some major attempts, such as the return of Vo Dai Ton to the Central Highlands via Thailand, the return of Truong Quoc Thanh to Thuan Hai, and most notably the infiltration into Kien Giang by sea of Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh.

//Concerning the material-technical bases:// The enemy is concentrating on sabotaging our Armed Forces' material-technical bases with the aim of undermining our combat readiness and fighting ability as well as our economic potential.

On the one hand, it resorts to blatant sabotage activities -- setting fire to or setting off explosions in military depots -- while on the other hand taking advantage of our lack of vigilance to establish contact with bad elements serving in Armed Forces installations to carry out even more sinister designs. Seizing upon negative manifestations in our society and internal ranks, it seeks to sabotage our material-technical bases at all levels while making it difficult for us to track down the culprits. It usually tries to disable the most important components of modern military weapons and equipment to reduce or destroy their operational efficiency.

To counter the enemy's attempts to sabotage our material bases and technical equipment, we have proceeded from human to organizational development, intensified the management of material-technical bases, and developed and cleansed the operational areas while establishing and strictly enforcing stringent security regulations and systems and investing in building material bases designed to guard depots and bases. Through the local administration and mass organizations, we have discovered and closely controlled politically undesirable elements in the vicinity of Army barracks and closed down markets where smuggled goods and military supplies are sold. Thanks to all this, the incidence of depot explosions and fires and misappropriation of military supplies has dropped considerably.

//Concerning Army-people unity:// The enemy uses every means of propaganda to sow division between our Army and the local people of various nationalities. In particular, it tries hard to undermine the solidarity and coordination between the Armed Forces and the forces in charge of preserving political security and social order, dividing these two main instruments of force of the dictatorship of the proletariat in a bid to weaken our capabilities of defense and counterattack. The enemy encourages lack of discipline as displayed by bad elements in the Armed Forces, including a number of degenerate and degraded war invalids and discharged soldiers who engage in unlawful trade activities and cause disturbances in public places. Even more dangerous still, a number of people who were wounded during the war as well as disabled soldiers of the puppet army have been encouraged by the enemy to disguise themselves as Armed Forces members or security agents while disrupting public security and order or conducting robberies along communications lines to cast the blame on the security and armed forces.

The Ministries of Defense and Interior have uniformly directed and closely coordinated the two forces in carrying out their tasks of ensuring political security and maintaining social order and have combined security with national defense from the central to grass-root levels. Close coordination has also been developed in the various localities. Some localities have initiated broad mass movements to develop security-national defense detachments, to maintain public order and security in hamlets and villages, and to maintain combat readiness. Areas where Army units are stationed have been transformed into safety zones with police commanders mobilizing all available forces to ensure political security and social order as required by the situation in each locality, especially at key areas and during important periods. We have cracked down on hundreds of smuggling cases and thousands of cases involving unlawful trade and theft of socialist property in which the culprits have disguised themselves as security agents or soldiers, and we have apprehended more than 200 gangs of armed robbers, seizing over 500 weapons. The value of goods and property recovered for the state has reached hundreds of millions of dong. We have satisfactorily ensured political security and social order, especially during 1984 and 1985 when many big anniversaries were marked, in all localities and large municipalities.

Generally speaking, over the past few years, although the enemy has carried out the scheme of sabotaging our country's revolution with many cunning and insidious tricks, our people and Armed Forces, upholding their vigilance and bringing into full play their revolutionary traditions, have promptly and resourcefully //dealt a serious blow to the enemy's scheme// aimed at sabotaging our people's Armed Forces. It can be said that the enemy has failed in all attempts to undermine our Armed Forces. Although he has caused us more difficulties and losses, the enemy himself has suffered noticeable losses, especially in the land-grabbing border war and in his scheme of sending spies and commandos into our country. Our Armed Forces have continued to grow stronger in their will, determination, and socialist awareness.

They have firmly maintained their quality and virtue, their training and equipment standards, their sense of discipline, and so forth have satisfactorily carried out all tasks entrusted to them. Meanwhile, the reactionary, cruel, and perfidious character of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists have been exposed ever more clearly and scorned by the Vietnamese and other peoples throughout the world, including the Chinese.

Reality has shown that to defeat the enemy's complex and protracted war of sabotage, //we must concentrate on frustrating his schemes, his tricks, and his measures one by one.//

The struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is part and parcel of our people's revolutionary struggle against international reactionaries and Chinese expansionism-hegemonism. It is closely linked with the "who-will-best-whom" struggle between the two paths -- socialist and capitalist -- currently taking place in our country. For this reason, this struggle is very fierce and complex and cannot end quickly.

Our recent victories are only a first step. We must continue to /bring victories into full play, persist in our struggle, and continue to frustrate all enemy schemes and acts./ Our recent experiences should be studied so that they may be widely disseminated and applied in all units and localities.

//1. We must constantly implement the line and policies of the party and state, enhance our political awareness through education, consolidate our stand, cultivate our sense of vigilance, and motivate all people to realize clearly the extremely insidious and cunning schemes and tricks used by the enemy in his multifaceted war of sabotage.//

In the multifaceted war of sabotage, the enemy does not show himself openly and directly as he does on the battlefield. Normally, he operates secretly and surreptitiously. Moreover, acts of sabotage are often committed by backward elements among the people and among cadres and combatants of various units. Due to a lack of vigilance and the necessary knowledge to distinguish between true and false, right and wrong, and motivated by immediate gain, many people have fallen into the enemy's trap. These people often unwittingly (with the exception, of course, of those who voluntarily serve the enemy) lend the enemy a helping hand. The enemy concentrates chiefly on undermining the implementation of the line and policies of our party and state, especially the policies related most directly to the daily life of the people and soldiers such as those regarding prices, wages, taxes, commodities, and so forth. The enemy usually picks on some real stories and adds more "sensational details" to make them "attractive" to listeners and easy to "spread widely."

As a result, to counter the enemy war of sabotage effectively, the primary, most fundamental, and decisive task -- corroborated by good performances at units -- is to educate troops regularly, making them thoroughly understand the party and state policies, lines, and stand. We must heighten their revolutionary awareness; particularly build up their firm confidence in the party leadership and the advance of the revolution in our country; and strengthen the knowledge of cadres and combatants concerning the viewpoints and method of examination so that they can analyze the situation and events by themselves and can tell right from wrong and truth from falsehood.

In fact, it is neither simple nor easy to tell right from wrong in learning to apprehend the current socioeconomic situation and to distinguish negativism in society from the enemy acts of sabotage. Consequently, leaders and commanders of all ranks must be those who firmly grasp lines, positions, and policies, maintain strong stand and viewpoints; and possess necessary knowledge to be able to tell whether wrongdoings result from lack of knowledge on the part of troops or involve enemy schemes of sabotage. Evidently, whenever a phenomenon indicative of opposition or sabotage occurs, even though it has not been determined whether the phenomenon results from backwardness or involves enemy schemes, we must always promptly educate troops and struggle to prevent its spreading.

It should also be noted that the struggle in the field of knowledge and ideology is very complicated. It cannot be conducted through orders, arbitrariness, and rude imposition; rather it must be based on education to enhance the knowledge of each person so that he can take in what is correct and eliminate what is wrong.

The enemy's penetration of our units can be said to be going on daily and hourly in several ways, under several forms, and with many different scopes. We will not be able to struggle victoriously if we do not educate troops profoundly to heighten their awareness. It will be impossible to prevent enemy penetration of our units if each of our cadres and combatants does not have enough knowledge to struggle against the enemy counterpropaganda.

Another lesson to be learned from the experience in troop education and the struggle against enemy acts of sabotage is that we must strictly rely on collectives and create all possible conditions for the people to participate in debates to analyze what is right and wrong. In conducting education and the struggle, we should not separate education on and the struggle against negativism and backwardness from the struggle against enemy infiltration and sabotage. Negativism and backwardness are usually "natural allies" of the enemy's acts of sabotage or at least pave the way for enemy penetration. Obviously, in conducting intramural education and struggle, the utmost effort must be made to avoid making "false charges."

Education to enhance the revolutionary qualities and ethics of cadres and combatants is an extremely important element in education on socialist awareness and the struggle against the enemy sabotage of our Armed Forces. We all know that the enemy has used material bait -- especially money, goods, gold, and girls -- to attack those who fail to forge and cultivate themselves in their everyday activities and who like to seek immediate profits and lead self-indulgent, licentious, and indisciplined life. This is a critical "link" in the chain used by the enemy to make quite a number of people succumb and become culprits. Consequently, along with educating troops to make them thoroughly understand lines and policies, we must emphasize their education on good qualities, ethics, raison d'etre, and way of life. At a time when life is still rife with difficulties and privations, we must pay more attention than ever before to the scope of education on good qualities and ethics. We must overcome the viewpoint that it is hard to forge oneself in good qualities and ethics when life remains difficult. To be precise, the more difficulties and material privations we meet in life, the higher we must uphold education and the politico-moral qualities.

Thus, to struggle successfully against the enemy's war of sabotage, we must pay attention first of all to enhancing the awareness of soldiers, thus equipping them with the most effective weapon to launch sharper attacks against the enemy and simultaneously put up a firm defense. The enhancement of awareness must be carried out regularly and in conjunction with periodic education programs and plans. Each enhancement subject must be geared to the situation and tasks of the struggle against enemy sabotage.

//2. Clearly recognize the enemy, correctly determine the targets of struggle, and adopt suitable struggle methods against each specific target.//

In the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, it is easy for us to be driven into a passive position and, at times, to miss our targets unless we can clearly recognize the enemy.

First of all, we affirm that the enemy we refer to in the war of sabotage against the revolution in our country consists of the ruling apparatus of Chinese expansionism-hegemonism acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, their reactionary lackeys, and traitors to the fatherland living in exile in foreign countries or hiding at home. These are the masterminds and assault troops of the war of sabotage; and they are the primary targets of the struggle of our people and Army.

However, due to the characteristics of the war of sabotage, the enemy does not directly confront us "face to face" as in a war of aggression -- except for those activities conducted by the enemy outside our country's border such as making radio broadcasts and floating objects in rivers, streams, and the sea to our country and for the land-grabbing operations against our northern border. Those who directly conduct sabotage activities inside our country are doing so under cover, and they are few. However, activities of a sabotage nature often take place daily and in many places.

Thus, it is obvious that help has been given, either intentionally or unintentionally, to the enemy by backward elements. These elements may not be henchmen of the enemy, but their actions show that they are, either knowingly or unknowingly, opposing the lines and policies of the party and state. They may be found from among speculators, smugglers, professional thugs and robbers, wheeler-dealers who specialize in the theft of socialist property, "spiritualists" who prey on the people's superstition, profiteers who cash in on decadent cultural works, social parasites who indulge in a luxurious lifestyle, and so forth; these people must be strictly punished according to law.

In reality, the enemy often uses such elements as instruments for sabotage against us in the political, ideological, cultural, social, security, national defense, and economic fields. It can be said that these elements themselves have directly corrupted a number of party cadres and members serving in state organs and even in the Armed Forces.

Therefore, the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage will be ineffective unless proper actions are taken against these enemy "bases." Naturally, these are the targets of struggle of our people in the process of socialist transformation and socialist construction and also the main content of the requirement for closely linking the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage with the "which-will-win" struggle between the two roads.

Due to the complexity of the targets, our struggle measures and methods must be very flexible to suit each specific target and each specific locality. Educational, administrative, and economic measures must be enforced simultaneously, and even coercive and forceful measures must be taken against stubborn opponents. Efforts must be made to attack the enemy resolutely while actively building up our own forces, with the latter action being the main focus.

In the struggle against enemy sabotage, it is also necessary to grasp firmly the concept of the offensive. This concept is not evident as in the attacks directed at the enemy during the struggle against a war of aggression when we are faced with enemy troops. The concept of offensive in the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage involves attacks directed at the enemy in the political and diplomatic fields, positive counteractions against land-grabbing and sabotage activities in the border areas and activities designed to undermine our political security and social order, positive counteractions against negative and backward activities that may be capitalized upon by the enemy, and positive efforts to make our forces -- especially basic party organizations and every basic unit -- increasingly firm and strong and to prevent the enemy from infiltrating into our own units. Making units firm and strong and preventing the enemy from carrying out sabotage activities constitutes an important aspect of the concept of offensive in the struggle against the war of sabotage.

//3. Bring into play the aggregate strength of all forces and apply all struggle methods simultaneously.//

This is an issue pertaining to our party's art of revolutionary struggle and conducting war. In the current struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage, bringing into play the aggregate strength of all forces and applying all struggle methods simultaneously constitutes an issue that was incorporated into the guiding thought right from the outset, and it has been proven by realities over the past several years to be very necessary and correct. The enemy is sabotaging us in many fields, under many forms, and by many methods and is aiming at all targets -- both cadres and soldiers; both the frontline and the rear; both the Armed Forces and the people; the economic, cultural, and social sectors; both the Armed Forces and the security forces.... Therefore, we must coordinate struggle activities by all forces and generate an aggregate strength with which to defeat all of the enemy's schemes and maneuvers.

Recent experience shows that to develop satisfactorily the aggregate strength of all forces, it is necessary to achieve unity in the field of awareness and ideology as well as in the field of organization. Based on the characteristics of the operational area, we must set up safety zones, safety belts, safety villages, districts, provinces, and municipalities... and place all the forces operating there under the concentrated and unified guidance of the local party community echelons.

Each organ or unit, depending on its functions and tasks, must act as a staff for the party committee echelons in the area of struggle for which it is responsible. Generally, the Armed Forces and the security forces serve as the nucleus of the entire struggle. However, depending on the specific goals and the targets set for each particular period, principle and secondary roles may be arranged for the various forces. For instance, in the struggle to control the market and combat speculation, smuggling, and the hoarding of goods, the revenue, financial, and security forces must naturally assume the principal role; in the struggle to counter distorted propaganda allegations and groundless rumors spread by the enemy, the information and cultural sector must bear the main burden; and so on. Past realities show that all struggle activities will be ineffective without close coordination among the various forces, even if such activities are purely of a professional nature.

Within the Armed Forces, the task of directing and organizing struggle activities against enemy sabotage does not belong to any single political, staff, rear service, or technical organ; rather it is the responsibility of all organs under the concentrated guidance of party committee echelons and unit commanders. The Armed Forces cannot struggle successfully without close coordination from party and administrative organs and the people in the localities, even in such purely internal area as unit building.

Coordination designed to develop the aggregate strength of all forces in the struggle must be reflected in viewpoints and plans as well as in realistic actions. At the same time, it must be reviewed to promptly draw upon experience.

By bringing into play the aggregate strength of all forces, we have the conditions and capabilities for carrying out simultaneously the various struggle methods. The struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage is both offensive and preventive: We are fighting the enemy while building up our forces, but the basic aspect still remains to make our forces firm and strong. Therefore, struggle methods must be very integrated, diverse, and suitable to each target and each objective of the struggle. For some objectives, educational measures constitute the key approach; and for others, administrative, economic, legal, and other measures should also be employed. For some targets, education is the means; and for others, coercion and legal sanctions should be used. Along with resolutely struggling to promptly check negative phenomena, it is necessary to study their causes for elimination.

For the armed forces, along with carrying out education measures to enhance revolutionary awareness and vigilance against the enemy, the utmost attention must be given to developing a pattern for unit management and internal control, strengthening discipline, and caring for the spiritual and material life of soldiers. While making party organizations firm and strong is considered the central task, attention should be given to making every basic unit strong, especially those that operate independently, those that perform duties in key areas, and those that are in charge of material bases and supplies vital to national defense and the economy.

To ensure safety all units must combine unit building with area building, especially in the vicinity of army barracks; link internal security with the struggle against negative social phenomena; combine self-imposed discipline with exhortation for implementing regulations on unit management, ideological control, and management of material-technical bases; coordinate with security forces in the maintenance of political security and social order; and combine regular duties with efforts to struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

To ensure the effect of coordinated attacks against the enemy it is imperative that party committees and unit commanders directly assume leadership, considering the task of countering the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage as combat duty. The various organs assisting party committees and unit commanders at all levels shall act as dictated by their established functions and duties, with the staff organ and especially the combat operation organ playing a central role in monitoring and assessing the situation and in arranging coordinated actions both within and without the unit with the internal political control organ.

In the process of struggle, these organs are responsible for studying and proposing supplementation to viewpoints and policies that are found to be incomplete, and for coordinating with other organs concerned and especially with the security service of the Ministry of Interior in organizing tighter control in the border areas and territorial waters and in ensuring unanimity in thought and action among the armed forces, the security forces, and state.

HANOI TO RETURN REMAINS OF 21 U.S. MIA'S

BK310930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, March 31 (AFP) -- Vietnam will return to the United States the remains of 21 U.S. soldiers missing from the Vietnam war, official sources here confirmed Monday. The handover will take place April 10. U.S. Government sources had said Saturday that there would be a new handover of the remains of U.S. troops Missing in Action (MIA) since the Vietnam war.

A team of U.S. experts is also to visit Hanoi "at the end of April" as part of a series of regular two-monthly meetings on the MIA issue, officials here said. The date of the visit has not been finalised, they added.

Vietnam had indicated last month that it had found the remains of 21 MIA's, some of them identified as among those named as Missing in Action. Vietnam agreed with the United States at the beginning of this year on a two-year plan to trace as many MIA's as possible.

Hanoi has handed over to the United States the remains of 136 MIA's to date. A total of 1,792 U.S. troops are still reported missing in Vietnam, according to official U.S. figures.

AQUINO CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION IN EASTER MESSAGE

HK290558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0556 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 29 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino on Saturday called for reconciliation among Filipinos in order to overcome problems the Philippines inherited from the fallen regime of Ferdinand Marcos. "Today, as we take on the burden of leading our nation back on the path of peace and progress, the need for reconciliation becomes more pressing," Mrs. Aquino said in her Easter message to this mostly Roman Catholic country of 54 million.

The remarks were made four days after Mrs. Aquino abolished the national assembly and proclaimed a transitional government, a move which earned her the appellation "dictator" from pro-Marcos quarters. "The problems we have inherited require no less than the near unanimous effort of an entire people to overcome," she added.

Mrs. Aquino singled out the Philippine economy, which has suffered negative growth for the past two years. She blamed the problem on the "past depredations of the last regime and a none-too-equitable international system."

The country has a 26 billion-dollar foreign debt, most of it accumulated during the 20-year rule of Mr. Marcos, who has toppled by a military-led rebellion last month. Mrs. Aquino said she was "confident that we shall overcome and triumph against the odds, as we did in February, provided we are united and we are decided on the course we must take."

GOVERNMENT SHIFTS STANCE ON KBL PARTICIPATION

HK310633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 31 (AFP) -- Partymates of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos and communists are eligible to join a commission being formed to draft a new constitution, President Corazon Aquino's executive secretary said Monday. Joker Arroyo told a press forum that the new government was willing to accept members of Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) and representatives of communist groups if "they will pass the criteria."

He reiterated that Mrs. Aquino's criteria for joining the 30-50 member Constitutional Commission were probity, nationalism, patriotism and "independence of mind." Mrs. Aquino took power on February 25 after a revolt by millions of her followers who declared her the rightful winner of a rigged presidential poll nearly three weeks before.

She proclaimed an interim constitution after announcing her intention last Tuesday to appoint a commission to draft a new document which would be submitted to a plebiscite. Her "Freedom Constitution" abolished the KBL-controlled National Assembly, and gave her powers to replace government officials until a new permanent constitution takes effect. The president said she hoped the commission would complete its work in 90 days and allow parliamentary and local government polls to be held within a year.

Asked whether Mrs. Aquino had abolished the 1973 Constitution's Amendment Six, which allowed the president to make laws separate from the parliament, Mr. Arroyo said: "definitely." He said there was "a whale of differences" between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Marcos' Government: "The big difference is that the Bill of Rights is intact."

But Arturo Tolentino, Mr. Marcos' vice presidential running mate in the February 7 poll, told the forum that Mrs. Aquino's Government "remained a dictatorship" even if there were "no rumblings" from the people. "How long it will last we don't know...and mere silence (from the people) does not mean acceptance" said Mr. Tolentino. He said he was working for local elections to assess the government's mandate.

Mr. Arroyo, a human rights lawyer, said Mrs. Aquino decided to form a commission to repeal Mr. Marcos' constitution since she felt that the KBL legislators in the old National Assembly "cannot be trusted." He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after the forum that Mrs. Aquino's priority was to "ease" the Philippines from its 26 million dollar foreign debt. "But we will not do anything to jack up prices," he said.

LAUREL ON PRIME MINISTER'S LEGISLATIVE POSITION

BK310345 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said that with the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, all the legislative functions of the prime minister are dissolved. But he said his executive functions may be absorbed by the office of the prime minister [as heard]. Laurel has been named prime minister.

[Begin Laurel recording] My interpretation there is [words indistinct], like for instance, preparing the budget and defending it in the Batasan. But if the Batasan is dissolved, where will I defend the budget? Also the preparation of [words indistinct] to be presented to the Batasan so that the budget will proposed for it; but in other words all the legislative functions of the Prime Minister will have to disappear [words indistinct]. However the executive functions of the prime minister may have to be absorbed by the vice president's office. [end recording]

PNA ON LOCAL OFFICIALS PROTEST AGAINST AQUINO

BK290438 Manila PNA in English 0424 GMT 29 Mar 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, March 29 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Mayors throughout the Philippines take to the streets today to protest against what they termed as "legalised seizure of power in local government" by the Aquino administration. They described a move to replace all elected local councillors as "a policy of political genocide."

The Municipal Mayors League of the Philippines said that today's mass action would be held in all towns, cities and provinces where it said officials were being "exterminated politically" because they belong to the party of former President Ferdinand Marcos. The climax of the protest action will be the presentation of a petition to President Corazon Aquino at Malacanang on Tuesday. The mayors said that they were not begging to be retained in office but were seeking the implementation of the 1985 Election code which called for polls on May 3.

The town and city mayors led by Mayor Richard J. Gordon of Olongapo, near Manila, said that the "hasty and haphazard" replacements of local officials by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel was "doing disservice" to the credibility of the Aquino government. Gordon cited the case of Olongapo, where Pimentel appointed a nightclub operator, Teddy Macapagal, as mayor on March 3 even before the minister had himself taken the oath of office. He said that this showed Pimentel's hasty manner in wanting to take charge.

Under the 1973 Constitution -- abolished by President Aquino one month after taking over -- the six-year term of elected officials were to expire on June 30, with their successors chosen weeks earlier on May 3. But shortly after assuming office, Aquino said the country could not afford local elections so soon after the bitterly fought Feb. 7 presidential elections.

In another development, majority and minority legislators (MP's) said that they would send a letter to Aquino after the Easter holidays protesting against Proclamation No. 3 which they claimed has set up a mechanism for dictatorship. The March 25 proclamation created a provisional constitution, abolished the Batasan (National Assembly) and gave the president legislative powers until a new parliament is elected.

Opposition MP Homobono Adaza, spokesman for the all-party "New Majority" MP's, stressed that the legislators were protesting not because they want "to hold on to their jobs" but in order to find a constitutional, parliamentary and democratic solution to the present situation. Adaza urged the president to seriously consider a proposal by the "new majority" under which the legislators will reorganise the Batasan and elect officials that are closely identified with the Aquino government.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

HK280757 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Mar 86 p 4

[*"Over a Cup of Coffee"* Column by Teodoro F. Valencia: "Intentions, Not Words"]

[Excerpts] What we have is a revolutionary government that is called "provisional." It swears by human rights and the rule of law but dictatorial in form and even in substance. As long as it promotes the common good, it is good enough for me. After all, governments are ruled by intentions, not by fine verbiage.

When you come down to it, all governments sound great if you read their constitutions, edicts, and laws. But we all know that there are good governments and bad ones. We even have horrible ones. At the risk of being repetitious, we say that the government that governs is a government. If it does not promote law and order but instead encourages revenge and in justice, then it is less than a government and it deserves to be changed.

Paradoxically, the danger is with those who are in power. They have the maximum temptation to "do what they want." The politically vanquished can only wait for their fate. There's absolutely nothing they can do. Or is that so?

Politicians reacted sharply to the "Freedom Constitution" of Mrs Aquino. They called it dictatorial, which it is. The only trouble is these people, or most of them, did not object as strongly to the dictatorial administration of President Marcos. The truth is that under the circumstances, only a dictatorial government can govern. Let's just pray that this dictatorship is better than the last one.

Before we go any further or go overboard in this frenzy of revenge, let's first define who is a "crony" and who is not. If there's no definition, what of cronies who are now persecuting cronies? Are the "balimbings" [a star-shaped fruit; implies many-faced person who switches alliances easily] no longer cronies? These days newspapers expose other newspapers, and newsmen denounce other newsmen. The competition must be that intense. We have too many fantastic stories about graft that anyone who stole only P5 million can't deserve one line in a newspaper. The crooks who are being denounced are no longer embarrassed because they find themselves in such exalted company. You can overdo even a good thing.

Many "people power" leaders and die-hard Aquino partisans are being eclipsed by former Marcos followers who are winning fame by the way they insult the Marcoses and their cronies. They are the worst kind of "balimbang." They're also show stealers.

PROCLAMATION NO 3 'STIRRED A HORNET'S NEST'

HK271429 Manila MANILA BULLETIN In English 27 Mar 86 p 4

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Bill of Rights Softener of Proclamation 3"]

[Excerpt] Filipinos are back to square one -- to the time the then President Marcos clamped martial law on the nation in 1972. In opting for a revolutionary government, President Aquino invested upon her person powers that may, in time, become difficult to shed. Conceding her sincerity and her one-man rule as a benevolent one -- if ever there was any benevolent authoritarian state -- and limited by provisions of a stop-gap Constitution, there is no gainsaying the possibility of the subalterns abusing delegated emergency powers.

Proclamation No 3 may have stirred for President Aquino a hornet's nest of troubles her month old regime may not be able to handle. Faced by two rebellions -- one communist-inspired and the other secessionist -- and an endemic economic crisis, the Aquino administration has shaken the country's political setup by the abolition of Parliament (Batasang Pambansa). Waiting in the wings, the military establishment, by its silence, could either be supportive or girding for a grab at a slice of the power pie.

Although the word "revolutionary" does not appear in the text of Proclamation No 3, what the Philippines now has is a revolutionary government. This is evident in the language of the proclamation announcing that the regime now administering the affairs of the nation was installed through the direct exercise of the power of the Filipino people assisted by units of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines... done in defiance of the provisions of the 1973 Constitution." [Quotation mark is as published]

Despite reservations and "allergy" of the more perceptive segments of the nation to a revolutionary government, the adoption of a provisional Constitution embodying "in toto" the universally acceptable provisions of the 1973 Constitution, particularly its Bill of Rights, is one bright aspect making Proclamation No. 3 a little palatable. This means that despite adoption of radical measures such as the sequestration of "ill-gotten properties amassed by the leaders and supporters of the previous regime" and the "freezing of assets" of such persons, the citizen can, when adversely affected by the exercise of governmental powers by officials of the revolutionary regime, invoke the protection of the Bill of Rights and seek redress from the judiciary which has been spared.

Just the same, the absence of a time frame within which the revolutionary regime will function is worrying segments of the citizenry. Proclamation No. 3 merely stipulates creation within 60 days of a commission to draft a new and permanent Constitution and another 90 days within which the commission should complete its work, after which the draft Constitution would be submitted to the people for ratification in a plebiscite. Neither has the President set a specific time for the prospective legislature which will be inducted into office. Either the revolutionary government may last only up to the end of this year as privately estimated or it could go on and on.

INTERNAL REVENUE CHIEF OFFERS TO RESIGN

HK271437 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Mar 86 pp 1, 10

[By Juan Ramirez]

[Text] Barely one week in office, Commissioner Beinvenido Tan Jr of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) offered yesterday to resign after he was linked to investments made by former Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco in a publishing firm. Velasco, who also served as chairman of the Philippine National Oil Co (PNOC), is one of the alleged Marcos cronies being investigated by the Presidential Commission on Good Governments for accumulation of wealth during his tenure.

A NEW YORK TIMES report said Tan acted as a dummy of Velasco for the former minister's P1.5-million investment in La Vanguardia Publishing Corp, owner of the newly opened MANILA TIMES. Talking to newsmen before leaving for Hong Kong reportedly to confer with Velasco, Tan admitted helping Velasco, claiming he did it for a "friend." "We are compadre six times over and I am willing to resign if my role in the investment has embarrassed President Aquino," Tan said.

Tan said he did nothing wrong, adding that his role in Velasco's investment was known to many in the government, including Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin. Tan, who is also the chairman of the Republic Glass Corp, said Velasco, in a call to him from the United States, has expressed his desire to come home.

Tan said he told Velasco he could come home and the government would not arrest him if he has not done any wrongdoing. The BIR chief said Velasco had wanted to invest P3 million in the MANILA TIMES but paid P1.5 million as initial investment.

Tan said Velasco was sold to the idea of coming up with an independent newspaper, devoid of columns whose contents carry merely conjectures. Tan said that when Velasco signified his intention to invest in La Vanguardia as a stockholder, he agreed to represent him. He said that if Velasco himself would directly invest in the corporation, "his neck might be cut off figuratively by President Marcos."

LOPEZ TO REPLACE BAGATSING AS MANILA MAYOR

HK280552 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Mar 86 pp 1,7

[By Jaime S. Reyes]

[Text] Acting Mayor Gemiliano Lopez vowed yesterday to overhaul various offices in the City Hall to eradicate graft and corruption in the city government. Lopez, a former councilor and mayoralty candidate in the 1984 local elections, also pledged to adopt measures that would increase the city government's revenues. However, he did not mention the specific offices of the city government to be reorganized. He said he was appointed as acting mayor and not officer-in-charge [OIC] to replace Mayor Bagatsing. Bagatsing is in the United States attending a meeting.

Lopez assured City Hall employes who are civil service eligibles that they will be retained because of security of tenure which, he said, he will respect. These employes, including those who are not eligible, are apprehensive that they would lose their jobs as a result of the change in the administration of the city government.

City Hall officials and employes waited yesterday morning for Lopez to assume his post, but he did not show up. Lopez was reportedly in Malacanang to get his appointment papers.

The turnover is expected to be held Monday, but it was not known whether Bagatsing would be around as he is still in the U.S. attending the Lions International board meeting.

Work at City Hall has been affected in the past few weeks because of the expected replacement of Bagatsing with the change in administration. Aside from Lopez, three other names were mentioned as possible appointees. They were MP Joselito Atienza, MP Lito Puyat and Joey Lina, OIC of the Metro Manila Commission. But the scramble for the position narrowed down to Lopez and Atienza, whose fight had reportedly degenerated into a fishwives' quarrel.

BASE STRIKE CONTINUES AMID SPORADIC VIOLENCE

Personnel Flown Into Clark

HK290022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Clark Air Base authorities in Angeles city have started transporting by helicopter military personnel and other civilians into the base to prevent the stoppage of work. The strike may have to continue for a long period, following the disapproval by the United States Department of Defense of the strikers' demand for increased severance pay. Since Thursday, reports said helicopters were picking up military personnel and other civilians at the park near the Friendship Gate of the Base. The military personnel reportedly came from other U.S. bases in the Philippines. The use of helicopters was resorted to after the strikers set up barricades in all entrances to the base.

Servicemen Injured in Attack

HK290450 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Hundreds of Filipino workers have attacked a bus outside the giant Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. Several American soldiers were injured in the incident. More than 20,000 workers at American military bases in the country have been on strike for a week to demand more pay and other benefits. They have barricaded the installations and threatened to paralyze military operations.

Bargirls Scatter Pickets

HK310317 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Angry bargirls and taxi drivers, throwing rocks and wielding sticks, drove out Filipino workers blockading the U.S. Clark Air Force Base and tore down barricades which the striking workers had erected. Police fired pistol shots in the air to break up the 20-minute stone-throwing battle which left at least four people injured. After the workers fled, the bargirls and their male comrades cheered the return to the base of U.S. servicemen stranded outside by the 9-day-old strike. The women said the strike has deprived them of their livelihood in nightclubs patronized by the Americans.

Strikers Picket Aquino Home

HK310831 Hong Kong AFP in English 0823 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 31 (AFP) -- Hundreds of strikers from a U.S. air base near here picketed President Corazon Aquino's home in nearby Quezon City early Monday to protest picketing violence in which they said at least 20 people were injured.

Protest leaders said 20 pickets were injured Sunday when alleged "hired goons" attacked striking Filipino civilian employees in front of Clark Air Base in Angeles City, some 75 kilometers (38 miles) north of Manila.

The some 500 strikers and their families who arrived from the air base at Mrs Aquino's house shortly past midnight Sunday night called on the Philippine Government to intervene in the 10-day old strike against U.S. facilities here. The protests left only after they were assured by Mrs. Aquino's aides that the president would meet with them at a later date.

A spokesman for the strikers, Ireneo Alvaro, told reporters that U.S. and Australian "agitators" were behind the group of Filipinos who had on Sunday staged a "mock rally" to protest the strike and pelted the picketline with stones. He charged that Philippine soldiers and police at first "merely watched" the confrontation, firing in the air to disperse the crowd only after several strikers were already bleeding. "We denounce these (Filipino) troopers who were supposed to maintain peace and order but remained as observers since they had no orders" to end the confrontation, Mr. Alvaro said.

Clark Air Base officials could not be reached for comment on the incident, which received front-page play in Manila dailies Monday.

Mr. Alvaro said the violence broke out immediately after Angeles Mayor Francisco Nepmuceno entered the air base to meet with U.S. authorities. Mr. Alvaro said the strikers "firmly believed" that foreigners who owned business firms near the base had paid the "goons" to attack them and loot their vehicles.

The strikers will only stop picketing if the U.S. authorities agree to retire Filipino civilian employees at 45 years of age, to provide a 50-kilogram (110-pound) monthly ration of rice, to impose a moratorium on hiring for one year and to compensate them for the period of their strike, Mr. Alvaro said. He did not indicate if these four demands were the same conditions being pressed by the federation of Filipino base employees union which called the strike March 21 to press for graduated increases in workers' severance pay. The 22,000-strong federation has said they were owed some 100 million dollars in unpaid wages.

ARTICLE VIEWS UPCOMING WEINBERGER VISIT

HK300542 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 86 p 6

[Report from Manila by Harvey Stockwin: "Weinberger's Delicate Diplomatic Task"]

[Excerpts] One top Reagan administration official responsible for the controversial U.S. policy of sticking by ex-President Ferdinand Marcos, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, will face a delicate diplomatic task when he becomes the highest-ranking American to visit Manila since the February revolution. Mr Weinberger arrives in Manila on Sunday during an Asian tour beginning tomorrow which will also take him to South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia. He also faces the need for delicate diplomacy in South Korea and Japan.

His Manila stopover, which was only finalised at the last minute, seems certain to be the most controversial part of the trip, although Mr Weinberger's main speech during the tour will be made in Japan. The last-minute arrangements, and the controversy, were both signalled last week when initial reports from Washington clearly indicated that the new Philippine Government had delayed arranging a meeting between the U.S. Defense Secretary and President Corazon Aquino.

Last Wednesday, Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims had to admit that no appointment with Mrs Aquino had yet been arranged. "Weinberger would very much like to do that," Mr Sims said. "And we hope it can be arranged." This contrite plea at least seemed to indicate that Mr Weinberger recognised he had "put his foot in it" as far as many Filipinos were concerned. Subsequent Pentagon briefings indicated the appointment has now been arranged. But the delay clearly indicated Philippine displeasure with the stance adopted by the United States towards recent Philippine events.

Before and after the February 7 Philippine presidential election, Mr Weinberger was widely reported in Manila as being one top Reagan adviser opposed to officials in the U.S. State Department, who clearly saw that Marcos was an increasing liability to American interests. Marcos had come out strongly for future retention of the huge American air and naval bases in the Philippines, at Clark and Subic, while Mrs Aquino generally reserved her future position. Over-concern with those base facilities evidently led Mr Weinberger to support Mr Reagan's personal preference for Marcos remaining in power.

This stance hardly made Mr Weinberger a popular figure with those seeking to restore democracy in the Philippines. But, once the February revolution was won, Mr Weinberger became even more unpopular, in Filipino eyes, when he was among the first of a long line of influential Americans who sought to give the U.S. undue credit for what had happened.

Another reason why Mr Weinberger's role is seen in a very critical light by many influential Filipinos has been the continuing tendency of U.S. officials, since the revolution, to put pressure on the new administration to be more forthcoming regarding the future of the U.S. bases. The Aquino administration strongly feels that it has been as helpful as it needs to be on this issue, with its consistent statements that the bases will stay until the time comes to renegotiate their status in 1991. Immediately, the Government is beset by a host of far more immediate issues. Additionally, the Americans continue to irritate with their efforts to find a safe haven for the Marcoses outside the U.S. -- moves that look likely to make it even more difficult for Manila to secure the return of Marcos's vast "hidden wealth" overseas.

The delicacy of the Weinberger trip thus hinges on two basic realities. If he continues to give the U.S. credit for major help to the revolution, he will further arouse Philippine nationalism. If he continues to put pressure on regarding the future of the bases after 1991, that pressure will almost certainly be counter-productive.

A more detached, less-obtrusive American posture was well illustrated by newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, Gaston Sigur, in Manila this week. The U.S. Embassy in Manila made sure that Mr Sigur adopted an unusually low profile. It was two full days before his arrival was even reported in the Manila press. It was never reported that Mr Sigur had a brief appointment with Mrs Aquino immediately before her announcement last Wednesday of the provincial constitution governing her revolutionary government.

However, given Mr Weinberger's status and personality it is doubted whether the same tactfulness will be displayed during the Defence Secretary's visit.

Mr Weinberger will not be visiting New Zealand on his tour, as a result of the continuing tensions between Washington and Wellington over visits of U.S. Naval ships, and the ANZUS alliance generally.

Yet the first head of government to visit Manila since the revolution will be New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange. Mr Lange is assured of a warm welcome from Mrs Aquino and all Filipino officials whom he meets. Mr Lange and Peruvian President Alan Garcia were the only two leaders to strongly criticise the way Marcos conducted the February election almost as soon as it had taken place.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE, AQUINO DISCUSS U.S. BASES

OW310523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Manila, March 31 KYODO -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange told President Corazon Aquino he "doubted the United States could replicate its military bases in the Philippines anywhere else in the Pacific or asian rim" citing the advantages it enjoys in terms of Filipino skilled labor. His remarks were contained in a press statement issued Sunday afternoon by the presidential palace hours after the New Zealand head of state met with Aquino at the Malacanan guest house.

Lange, on the last leg of a two-week tour which took him to Indonesia and China, arrived Saturday evening for a 24-hour visit and left Sunday afternoon for New Zealand. He was the first head of government to visit the Philippines since Aquino was installed president after a civilian-backed military rebellion ended President Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule on February 26.

The palace statement did not say, however, why the matters of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines which include Clark Air and Subic Naval Bases -- America's two largest overseas bases -- was discussed in the meeting.

Lange told a news conference that Aquino had told him she would honor the U.S.-Philippines military bases agreement and would "keep her options open" after the treaty expires in 1991. "She was emphatic about two things: first, that the bases agreement will be honored, and secondly that after 1991, to use her expression, her options are open," Lange said.

The palace statement also said that Lange did not think that New Zealand's position on the nuclear issue "would work a major change in the Australia-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) treaty."

Lange said the Philippines should make its own strategic decisions on its particular situation, present international relations, and perception of strategic requirements," the palace reported. The New Zealand Prime Minister also presented Aquino with a check for 500,000 New Zealand dollars (about 270,000 U.S. dollars) for a United National Childrens Fund (Unicef) project in the central Philippine island of Negros.

ENRILE FAVORS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE BEYOND 1991

OW311107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 31 KYODO -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told a Japanese opposition mission Monday he personally favors a U.S. military presence in the country beyond 1991. Enrile, meeting Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) leader Saburo Tsukamoto and his group for 35 minutes, expressed his personal view that the Philippines should remain under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

The United States has two major military facilities in the Philippines, Subic Naval base and Clark Air Base, under a mutual bases agreement which is due to expire in 1991.

President Corazon Aquino, who took the oath of office in late February, has said that she will respect the agreement through 1991 but that she will consult the will of the people after that.

Enrile, who rose in revolt against deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and was retained as defense minister under Aquino, called for a realistic and objective approach to security, mission sources said.

Tsukamoto, chairman of the DSP, a moderate opposition party, arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a nineday Southeast Asian tour which will later tak. him to Malaysia and Thailand.

Enrile told the Japanese that there will be a power vacuum in Southeast Asia if the United States closes its military bases in the Philippines. The defense minister warned that a separate superpower which he did not identify by name will advance to the region and eventually bring about instability, the mission sources said.

Enrile vowed to make best efforts to prevent the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party, the New People's Army, from gaining strength, the sources said. Enrile appealed to Japan for support for the Philippines' economic development, they said.

Tsukamoto and his party are scheduled to meet President Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel Tuesday before leaving Manila for Malaysia the following day. The delegation will return to Tokyo April 7 after visiting Thailand.

RAM ALLEGES COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF GOVERNMENT

HK310259 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Military reformists charged yesterday [30 March] that the communists are infiltrating and discrediting the new Philippine Government of President Corazon Aquino. They say the leftists are also infiltrating private offices in the country. The charge was made by the Reform and Armed Forces of the Philippines Movement in a press statement. The movement however refused to identify the communist infiltrators but said they were the object of intensive surveillance and analysis over the past weeks. The military reformists played a key role in the February revolt which toppled President Marcos and installed President Aquino. The reformists also say the Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army, and the leftist National Democratic Front are engaged in relentless propaganda of deception to discredit the Aquino Government, particularly Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrila and Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. Enrile and Ramos led the revolt that ended the Marcos regime.

WE FORUM PUBLISHES SISON INTERVIEW EXCERPTS

HK280941 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 18-24 Mar 86 pp 10, 12, 13

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Jose Ma Sison finally admitted that he was the founding chairman of the re-established Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] in a jovial mood upon release after more than nine years in detention. Except for a brief spell when his wife Julie joined him after suffering a miscarriage, he was in solitary confinement all throughout his stay in prison.

Military men, academicians and political observers believe that Jose Ma Sison is an important personage, not only in terms of his actual involvement in the insurgency now on-going, but more so because of the innovative ideas he has contributed to the concept of guerrilla warfare and revolution even though he reportedly never wielded a gun.

That he is an index to the dominant thought pattern in the revolutionary movement is not fail-safe, though. In the last Feb. 7 snap election, he called for a minimum boycott position, but was not heeded by the illegal revolutionary movement and a sizable number of organizations considered as part of the Legal Left. The effects are disastrous, particularly when Mrs. Aquino was catapulted to the presidency after the snap revolt of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Lt. Gen Fidel Ramos. Nonetheless, although Jose Ma. Sison says that he has already lost all positions in the CPP, he still wields considerable "moral influence."

The following are excerpts from the no-holds-barred forum "A Dialogue with the Left" held at the Asian Institute of Management in the "hills of Makati" last Mar 13.

Analysis of the current situation: There is a process of democratization going on. We have a new government that is liberal-democratic in tendency. Democratic rights are available, but stabilizing the situation to make these rights permanent would indulge a great deal more. The structures of the fascist (Marcos) dictatorship are not completely dismantled.

The entire nation is faced with the problem of US imperialism and feudalism. The new government itself is faced with the forces of the fascist dictatorship that might still return to power. Within the new government, there still is tension between the civilian and military sectors. But so far, the military forces are obedient to civilian authority, including Mrs. Aquino as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

In the civilian sector of the government there are several parties vying for the various ministries -- there is some tension even among those parties which supported Mrs. Aquino. Outside the ruling system, there is the revolutionary movement which would want the vestiges of the fascist dictatorship be totally eradicated. And even if these vestiges of fascist dictatorship are eliminated, the revolutionary movement is concerned with completing the struggle against U.S. imperialism and feudalism. It is not true that the Aquino government, in coming to power, has solved the problems of this country. There is still the danger that the fascist dictatorship might re-emerge in the form of a Bongbong Marcos-Danding Cojuangco comeback.

Within the Aquino comeback, there are elements that refuse to be re-oriented, who might be ambitious and take advantage of the situation. There are those who say that the situation today is similar to Thailand in 1973. If the civilian government cannot solve the problems, it is possible for a Bonaparte to rise in power. But I suppose there would be relative stability for some time, at least, until the end of this year. The democratization that is going on and the amount of stability gained can be the basis of going further with democratization and stability. At the moment, I do not see any force that can tangle with the other forces that want the Cory Aquino government to be on top of the situation. The Marcos forces have just been removed from power and they still stink. The United States seems to be willing for the Aquino government to assume a democratic posture. The United States seems to have realized that a strongman government does not suit the Philippines as of the moment.

The Church is there to block any anti-democratic force from the side of Marcos and the military sector. The cause-oriented organizations are always ready to be the hard core of people's power and oppose any anti-democratic action of any force.

Even the revolutionary forces under the leadership of the CPP would like the democratic tendency of the Aquino government to develop further. The democratic space that has been won can be used by the legal forces with a nationalist-democratic orientation. The formal democratic rights available can be used to push forward the demands for complete independence of the Philippines and land reform.

TASKS FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS AND THE PEOPLE: The work of putting out a new Constitution is at hand. We must have a hand in the making of this Constitution. A Bill of Rights must be put out that does not contain any provision that negates all other provisions. In the Marcos Constitution, there is lip service to the rights that appear in a liberal-democratic or even socialist Constitution. There is a provision, for instance, that the Chief Executive can order the arrest and seizure of properties without any judicial process. There is Amendment No. 6. There are so many provisions that have to be erased immediately. I would wish that in the statement of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, there should be right away a statement that all kinds of foreign military bases should not be allowed in the country.

The political system of this country should be opened up. I propose a multi-party parliamentary system. For a fall-back position, we can have a presidential system, but it must still be multi-party. As many as five major political parties must be allowed to have inspectors.

ANALYSIS OF THE LEFT'S BOYCOTT POSITION: I wrote an article pointing out that a minimum boycott is tenable and a maximum boycott is untenable. As far as the illegal revolutionary organizations are concerned, a boycott position is correspondent to the revolutionary principles and the inherently rigged character of the snap election, but there has to be flexibility correspondent to the fact that all opposition parties and the electorate was for participation in support of the (then) opposition. Flexibility of that type of boycott would mean allowing the opposition to get as many votes as they could even from NPA-controlled areas, and no confiscation of election paraphernalia as in previous election.

Another meeting ground, the most important I think, is the opposition to and exposure of electoral fraud and terrorism that was likely to be committed by Mr Marcos. I made the advice that if the minimum boycotters and critical participationists were found in the same alliances, they do not have to divide the alliance and expel each other. There were those who made the jumpshot to maximum boycott prematurely and I thought they could reduce their stand to minimum boycott. There were middle class organizations which were more adoptive of critical participation. I think no side can monopolize credit or blame for what would transpire later on. If developments stopped at the snap election at any point short of the EDSA [Epifano delos Santos Avenue] happening, Marcos would still be around, but the minimum boycott can claim that people's militant struggle accomplished everything. The cheating and the Cory Aquino victory have to be proven first in the snap election. There is a combination of events like the snap election and the Enrile-Ramos revolt, responses complimentary to these two developments. One without the other would mean that I would still be at Fort Bonifacio.

LEVERAGE OF THE LEFT IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT: The Left has plenty of leverage in the new government. One of the biggest reasons why the U.S. asked Marcos to step down was the fear that the revolutionary government would take all initiative until total victory of the national democratic revolution would be achieved. That statement implies how much strength the Left has gained at least since 1968.

I am confident that the forces of the Left have enough leverage to gain a major position in the flow of legal political life in the country. I am certain that the legal national democratic forces can naturally assume a major position in the political life of this country. I am confident that if Bayan chooses to be a major political party, or if a new party called the National Democratic Party [NDP] should arise, it can be one of the major parties in this country. All the government has to do is to make the rule that five major parties are entitled to inspectors and I am sure that the NDP will be one of these.

It is reasonable to expect that the legal forces of the national democratic movement will form a political party and take part in the (local) elections or in the drafting of a new Constitution.

POSSIBILITY OF A CEASEFIRE BETWEEN AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] AND THE NPA: First, I would like to point out certain conditions before there can be a ceasefire. There must be changes in the actual situation. Conditions for national reconciliation must be improved. Maybe these would entail unilateral actions of good will by the government. The improvement of the situation must precede dialogue. When dialogues occur, both sides will be making demands on each other. A ceasefire is a reasonable demand, unlike the surrender of arms. A ceasefire is usually arrived at between two forces on the ground of seeking to achieve common goals, to face up to a common enemy. It will take a long time to specify what could be those things (necessary) to improve the conditions before the dialogue. I would not be in a position to guess the demands (which would be) made by the revolutionaries.

I think there are people who would even say that Mrs Aquino first should have control over the Armed Forces of the Philippines, (otherwise) the NPA will not easily agree to a ceasefire. In a certain sense, the NPA is even supporting Mrs Aquino. It is a lever for Mrs Aquino to assert her control of the AFP. If there is no armed forces other than the AFP as controlled by persons other than Mrs Aquino, then a Napoleon Bonaparte can arise from the AFP (and) it can be quite difficult for Mrs Aquino to get some kind of help from the political landscape.

HOW ENRILE AND RAMOS FARE: You might say that pro-U.S. elements are now occupying certain positions, but if we employ people's power, the government might agree to make countervailing appointments: the Ministry of National Defense [MND] can be reoriented and reorganized in due time but it might be too premature to ask Minister Enrile and Gen Ramos to get out of the MND and the AFP. It is still fresh in the minds of the people that they are really heroes in so far as they took away the armed support of the Marcos regime and caused its toppling. Without this military revolt, the victory of the people would not have come so early. Without people's power, Enrile and Ramos would have been wiped out, especially in the first 24 hours of the 3-day happening at EDSA. But the people's uprising was more important and decisive than the Enrile-Ramos revolt.

MUSLIM GUERRILLAS MEET TO DISCUSS ENDING WAR

HK280108 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] A rebel leader said Muslim guerrillas have been meeting since Tuesday to find a solution to a secessionist war in which about 40,000 people have been killed in the southern Philippines in the past decade. He said the meeting was summoned on the call by the new government of President Corazon Aquino for a 6-month truce to pave the way for talks on how to give autonomy to the Mindanao Muslims. Other sources said several thousand heavily-armed guerrillas and supporters attended the 3-day meeting in Lanao Del Sur, a stronghold of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front. MNLF guerrillas have waged a separatist war for 10 years, claiming that former President Ferdinand Marcos had not implemented an agreement signed by MNLF leaders and the government in Libya in 1976 granting them autonomy.

CANOY, DIMAPORA LAUNCH 'INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT'

HK290020 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] In Mindanao, former Assistant Information Minister Reuben Canoy and former Lanao Del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo have launched the Mindanao Independence Movement of 1986. The movement will protest what they called neglect and injustices of the government for Mindanao. Canoy accused the Aquino government of being preoccupied in the hunt for alleged illegally acquired wealth and anomalies of President Marcos while ignoring the needs and problems of Mindanao. Canoy said up to now the Aquino government has not spelled out its political structure for the country, neither had it announced its economic program and other aspects of the democratic system.

VIRATA EXPLAINS PRE-ELECTION BORROWINGS

HK250918 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 22 Mar 86 p 9

[Text] An unexpected shortfall in government revenues, accelerated government spending, and repayment of government short term IOUs caused the Marcos government's massive borrowings from the Central Bank [CB] last December and January -- two months before the Feb. 7 presidential election. This explanation is contained in a memorandum sent by Cesar E. Virata, prime minister and finance minister of the Marcos government, to Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr., and other members of the CB'S policy-making Monetary Board.

The Virata memorandum is on paper bearing the official seal of the Prime Minister, although he did not affix the title to his name.

Virata said news reports, attributed to Fernandez, "alleged that there were indiscriminate issuances of Treasury warrants by the Ministry of Finance and the Office of Budget and Management (OBM)" in the past three months. "I would like to take exception to those allegations." Government agencies, not the financy ministry or OBM, issue Treasury warrants -- [government checks] to pay their obligations, he added.

Fernandez during a press conference on March 3 -- the Monday after the revolution which ousted the Marcos government -- indicated that the CB, in honoring those Treasury warrants, was forced to lend to the national government prior to the election. He said the CB had earlier refused to lend to government, because such lending would let loose cash into the economy. He said the CB wanted to control its cash releases as promised to the International Monetary Fund.

Virata said in his memorandum that the government does not need prior CB approval to issue Treasury warrants. The government's loans from the CB are limited legally to the equivalent of 20 percent of its average revenues in the past two years. This year's ceiling is P11.4 billion, Virata said, quoting a report from the Commission on Audit. He added that the government's loans from the CB "to date (March 18) amount to only P10.1 billion."

On the impact of those loans on the Philippine economic stabilization programs which was established with the IMF, Virata said the CB last November agreed to finance the government's December spending to the tune of P7.5 billion -- P4.4 billion in drawings from government deposits with the CB and P3.1 billion in advances. "Consultation (with the CB) was in fact done," he said.

Fernandez admitted this in an interview, but said there was no such consultation on government loans from the CB during this year's first quarter. The CB last December was well below the targets on cash releases, he said. It was during January and February that the targets went haywire, he added.

Virata indicated that the government in the past two months had spent more than it should. It planned to spend only P2.3 billion more than its revenues could not cover -- during those two months. The actual deficit reached P6.2 billion, or about P4 billion above the target. Virata explained that revenues were less than projections by p2.7 billion, and the shortfall was not anticipated.

He said that there was uncertainty prior to the election, as well as a call for civil disobedience on tax payments. He added that people did not comply with new tax measures -- such as the change in sales taxes which were introduced Jan. 1. The government during those two months purposely spent more than it should. This excess, based on Virata's explanation, amounted to P1.3 billion.

EDITORIAL ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC DOMINATION

HK250555 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 21 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Foreign Ownership of Philippine Business"]

[Text] This early, there are already signs that Philippine economy may be completely dominated by foreign or multinational interests. If reports are true, this unwelcome situation is abetted, if not encouraged, by no less than the new Minister of Trade and Industry. According to news reports, the Minister of Trade and Industry [MTI], Jose Concepcion, Jr., has said he personally favors allowing foreigners 100 percent or total ownership of some investment areas if all their products are exported. Also under the stewardship of Mr Concepcion trade liberalization will be fully implemented. Does Mr Concepcion see the implications of his foreign-oriented ideas? Even if foreign investments are primarily for export, he must know that domestic exporters at this point are not yet capable of competing against them. Domestic producers just do not have the financial resources to compete with multinational corporations.

Neither can we rely on future divestment. When multinationals already control the export market, there [as published] they will not easily divest in favor of domestic entrepreneurs. As for trade liberalization, many Filipino manufacturers are asking for more time to adjust. Unfortunately, the country will soon be flooded with imported items at the expense of locally manufactured products. Is this going to be Mr Concepcion's major contribution to Philippine industrial development: foreign domination of Philippine trade and industry?

However, there are still organizations like the National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA) fighting to limit foreign investments and development of strategic local industries. The NEPA thinks that instead of trying to please foreign investors, the government, through the MTI, should first protect and encourage local industries. Incentives and the introduction of appropriate technology must be the major thrust of our Trade and Industry office. Small and medium-scale industries must be given all the encouragement and support they need.

But our most important program should be, if we are to catch up with other industrialized countries in the region, an honest-to-goodness integrated industrialization program that is truly Filipino. Unless we have the capacity to export manufactured and industrial products, we will always remain economically small. This country cannot afford to remain a mere exporter of bananas and sugar. Neither should we allow ourselves to be drowned by imported products from the West. If there is to be development, let it be Filipino national development.

FILIPINO INVESTMENT GIVEN PRIORITY OVER FOREIGN

HK260954 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The economic policy of the new government gives Filipino investment preference over foreign capital, Ambassador-designate Emmanuel Pelaez said yesterday. The former vice-president and former affairs secretary (minister) who is waiting to take up his post in Washington, cited views expressed by President Aquino on this policy thrust. "If you will recall a speech of President Aquino on development, she said we would mobilize first of all Philippine capital and that we will ask foreign capital to supplement Philippine capital," he said. "In other words," Pelaez pointed out, "Philippine capital would be given preference." Pelaez said he believes the Filipino immigrant community in the United States is a big potential source of capital the country badly needs.

**END OF
FICHE**

DATE FILMED

1 April '86

